

HIV Counseling and Testing
at CDC-Supported Sites
United States, 1999–2004



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
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Commentary

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) supports health departments and community-based organizations to provide human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) counseling, testing, and referral (CTR) services. The goals of CTR, as defined by the 2001 *Revised Guidelines for HIV Counseling, Testing, and Referral*, are to ensure that HIV-infected persons and persons at increased risk for HIV infection (a) have access to HIV testing* to promote early knowledge of their HIV status; (b) receive high-quality HIV prevention counseling to reduce their risk for transmitting or acquiring HIV; and (c) have access to appropriate medical, preventive, and psychosocial support services [1, p.5].

The goals of CTR are reflected in CDC's 2003 Advancing HIV Prevention initiative, which emphasizes increasing the availability of, and access to, a range of critical HIV prevention services, such as routine testing and early identification of new cases, partner notification, referral to services and counseling, and care and treatment for HIV-infected persons [2]. A CDC report of the research underlying the Advancing HIV Prevention initiative describes the importance of early detection of HIV infection [3]:

There are many benefits to early knowledge of HIV infection, including early entry into treatment to prevent illnesses that arise from a weakened immune system, treatment of other conditions like substance abuse and sexually transmitted diseases, and access to social services and medical treatments, when appropriate. HIV-infected persons in care are now living longer than before thanks to new highly effective treatments.

In addition to these personal benefits, knowledge of one's HIV infection can help prevent spread of the infection to others. When people know that they are infected with HIV, they are significantly more likely to protect their partners from infection than when they were unaware of their infection.

Since 1989, the HIV Counseling and Testing System (CTS) has been used to monitor CDC-supported HIV counseling and testing services. Through this system, each CDC-supported HIV counseling and testing event is reported to CDC and includes information about demographics, self-reported behavior, and HIV test results. Data from this system are used to guide the development of HIV prevention programs in response to the needs of various communities.

HIV Counseling and Testing at CDC-Supported Sites—United States, 1999–2004 includes data about counseling and testing services that were supported with CDC funds during these years. Through cooperative agreements, the CDC funded 59 health departments to provide counseling and testing services†: the 50 state health departments, 6 municipal or county health departments (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, and San Francisco), and the health departments of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Health departments receiving CDC funds for counseling and testing may provide services directly to persons or indirectly through contracts with local health departments or community-based organizations. Health departments may also provide tests or laboratory services to local health departments or community-based organizations. *HIV Counseling and Testing at CDC-Supported Sites—United States, 1999–2004* does not include information about counseling and testing services that were not supported with CDC funds, such as HIV tests conducted in health maintenance organizations or blood donation facilities.

CDC-supported counseling and testing services were provided at a variety of agency sites including HIV counseling and testing centers, sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics, family planning

*HIV testing can be conducted by using a variety of different fluids (e.g., whole blood, serum, oral fluid) and a variety of test technologies that have been approved for diagnostic use by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Since September 2003, CDC has provided funds for rapid HIV testing, which provides the person being tested with test results in about 20 minutes.

† American Samoa, Guam, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau also received funds to provide counseling and testing services; however, because data collection in these areas was limited, this report does not include information on counseling and testing activities for these areas.

clinics, prenatal/obstetric and gynecological clinics, hospitals/private medical doctors' offices, community health centers/public health clinics, prisons/jails, drug treatment centers, tuberculosis clinics, and field visit/outreach settings. Staff members at these sites collected information about the number of tests provided, the results of those tests, and information about the demographics and behavioral risk factors of the persons tested. This information was then reported to their health department, which was required to report these data quarterly to CDC.

Health departments submitted either test-level or aggregate-level (summary) data (see Table 1 for a list of the health departments and their reporting methods). Table 2 shows data for health departments that submit aggregate-level data, as well as totals for aggregate-level, test-level, and all CDC-supported tests. Tables 3–9 show data for health departments that submit test-level data; these test-level data account for approximately 90% of all CDC-supported HIV tests from 1999 through 2004.

The data presented in the tables and figures of this report represent the number of HIV tests conducted in a particular year rather than the number of individuals tested. For example, a person who was tested twice in 1 year would be counted twice in the data. Because these data represent neither individuals nor the general population, data may not represent changes in the prevalence or incidence of HIV infection in the U.S. population.

Estimates of the total number of persons infected with HIV are available through applying HIV prevalence estimation techniques to CDC HIV/AIDS surveillance data [4]. HIV testing estimates for the general population are available from household-based sample surveys, such as the 2002 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) [5]. Comparability of the data from surveillance reports, BRFSS, and this report is limited by differences in data collection and

estimation techniques. The limitations and comparability of the data from this report are described in the Technical Notes. The reader is encouraged to review that section before drawing inferences from the data.

Highlights of Analysis*

Total HIV Tests and HIV-Positive Results

From 1999 through 2004, the reported number of HIV tests remained relatively stable at approximately 1.9 million tests per year (Table 3). The largest number of tests with HIV-positive results (28,810) occurred in 2001, and the smallest number of tests with HIV-positive results (25,096) occurred in 2004. The rate of positive test results[†] decreased from 1.5% in 1999 to 1.3% in 2004.

Age Group

From 1999 through 2004, the largest number of HIV tests was conducted for persons in the age groups 19–24 and 25–34 years; however, the largest number of HIV-positive test results was found for the age group 35–44 years (Table 3). For example, in 2004, although the age groups 19–24 and 25–34 years accounted for 29% and 28% of all HIV tests, respectively, the age group 35–44 years accounted for 34% of all HIV-positive test results (Figure 1). The number of HIV tests was higher in 2004 than in 1999 for those in the age groups 19–24, 45–54, 55–64, and 65 years and older, whereas the number of HIV tests was lower in 2004 than in 1999 for those in the age groups younger than 13, 13–18, 25–34, and 35–44 years (Table 3).

Race/Ethnicity

From 1999 through 2004, the number of HIV tests consistently declined among whites (Table 3). Whites accounted for 43% of all HIV tests in 1999 and 36% in 2004 (Figure 2). During this period, the number of HIV tests increased for blacks. In 1999, blacks accounted for 34% of all HIV tests; by 2004, they surpassed whites and accounted for

* Note that the results reported in this section reflect only data from health departments that use test-level reporting (see Table 1 and Technical Notes for additional details).

[†] The *rate of positive test results* is calculated by dividing the total number of positive test results by the total number of tests in a given calendar year.

39% of all HIV tests. From 1999 through 2004, blacks accounted for more than 50% of HIV-positive test results (Figure 3). For each of these years, the number of HIV-positive test results for blacks was more than twice that for whites or Hispanics (Table 3).

Sex

From 1999 through 2004, the number of HIV tests reported for females exceeded those reported for males by approximately 6% (Table 3). For each of these years, the reported number of test results that were HIV-positive for males was more than double that for females.

Sex and Age Group

In 2004, the proportion of HIV tests reported for females (vs. males) increased through the age group 13–18 years and then steadily declined (Figure 4). In 2004, for persons 19 years and older, males accounted for approximately 71% of test results that were HIV-positive (Figure 5).

Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age Group

From 1999 through 2004, the number of HIV tests among males and females in the white, black, and Hispanic racial/ethnic groups was highest among the age groups 19–24 and 25–34 years, with the exception of black males in 1999 (when more tests were given to 35- to 44-year-olds than to 19- to 24-year-olds; Table 4). In the age groups 19–24 and 25–34 years, for both men and women, the percentage of HIV test results that were positive was higher for blacks and Hispanics than for whites (Table 4). However, during this period, the percentage of HIV test results that were positive declined for black and Hispanic females aged 19–24 and 25–34, and for black and Hispanic males aged 25–34. From 1999 through 2004, the percentage of test results that were positive was higher for black adolescent and adult females (13 years of age and older) than for white females in the same age group.

In 2004, among males in every age group, the rate of positive test results for blacks and Hispanics was higher than that for whites (Figure 6). For males 25 and older, the rate of positive test results for blacks was similar to that of Hispanics. In 2004, among black and Hispanic males in the age groups 35–44 and 45–54 years, more than 3% of the HIV test results were positive. In 2004, among females in every age group, the rate of positive test results for blacks was higher than that for both whites and Hispanics (Figure 7).

Risk Category

Between 1999 and 2004, the number of HIV tests increased by 24% among persons reporting male-to-male sexual contact* (Table 3). Among those reporting male-to-male sexual contact, the percentage of HIV tests that were positive declined from 5.6% in 1999 to 5.3% in 2004 (Figure 8). Testing among those reporting male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use accounted for a relatively small percentage of overall testing (approximately .6%), but this group had the highest rate of positive test results, averaging 6.9% for the 6-year period. The largest number of HIV tests was administered to those reporting heterosexual contact.† The rate of positive test results for this risk group remained below 1% from 1999 through 2004.

Risk Category and Race/Ethnicity

From 1999 through 2004, the rate of positive HIV test results was more than twice as high for blacks who reported male-to-male sexual contact than for whites who reported the same risk factor (Table 5). The rate of positive test results for Hispanics who reported male-to-male sexual contact fell between that of blacks and whites for all 6 years. In 2004, among those who reported male-to-male sexual contact, the percentage of HIV test results that were positive was 10.1% for blacks, 5.7% for Hispanics, and 3.6% for whites. From 1999 through 2004, among those who

* This risk category ("male-to-male sexual contact") excludes persons who reported both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use.

† This risk category ("heterosexual contact") excludes persons who reported injection drug use.

reported heterosexual contact, blacks had the highest rate of positive test results (range 1.2% to 1.7%) compared with Hispanics (range 0.7% to 0.9%) and whites (0.3% for all years).

Test Site and Test Type

For each year from 1999 through 2004, free-standing HIV counseling and testing centers and STD clinics reported the highest number of HIV tests and positive test results (Table 6; Figure 9). In 2004, the rate of positive results was 1.8% at HIV counseling and testing centers and 1% at STD clinics. That same year, the rate of positive results was highest in community health centers/public health clinics (2.4%), hospitals/private medical doctors' offices (2.2%), field visit settings (1.8%), and HIV counseling and testing centers (1.8%). Between 1999 and 2004, testing in prisons/jails increased by 28% and testing in field visit settings more than doubled. Over those same years, testing declined by 17% in HIV counseling and testing centers, and by 41% in prenatal/obstetric and gynecological clinics. Between 1999 and 2004, the number of confidential tests increased by 13%, whereas the number of anonymous tests decreased by 37%.

Receipt of Test Results

In 2004, persons tested received their HIV test results for 78% of tests (Table 7). From 1999 through 2004, blacks were less likely than members of other racial/ethnic groups to receive their results. In 2004, 71% of test results were received by blacks, compared with 82% for whites, 81% for Hispanics, 83% for Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 78% for American Indians/Alaska Natives. From 1999 through 2004, males were more likely than

females to receive their test results. Overall, in 2004, persons tested were more likely to receive their test results if the results were positive (84%) than if they were negative (78%). For every racial/ethnic group except Asians/Pacific Islanders, the percentage of positive test results received increased between 2003 and 2004 (Table 8). For example, the percentage of positive test results received by blacks increased from 79% in 2003 to 82% in 2004; for Hispanics, the same percentages increased from 83% to 86%.

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Table 1. Use of test- or aggregate-level reporting and type of counseling and testing reporting system, by health department, 1999–2004

Test-level reporting CDC scan system	Test-level reporting Health department-specific systems	Aggregate-level reporting
Arizona Chicago Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Georgia Idaho Illinois Kentucky Missouri Nebraska Nevada New Jersey New York City North Carolina North Dakota (since 2003) Ohio Oklahoma Pennsylvania Philadelphia Puerto Rico Rhode Island U.S. Virgin Islands Utah Vermont Washington Wisconsin Wyoming	California Colorado Florida Houston Indiana Los Angeles Louisiana Maine (since 2000) Maryland Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Montana New Mexico New York Oregon San Francisco South Carolina Tennessee Texas Virginia	Alabama Alaska Arkansas Hawaii Iowa Kansas King County, Washington New Hampshire South Dakota West Virginia

Note. Names of municipalities are incorporated in the alphabetical listing.

Table 2. Aggregate-level data on HIV tests and HIV-positive results, by health department, 1999–2004

	HIV tests						HIV-positive results					
	1999 No.	2000 No.	2001 No.	2002 No.	2003 No.	2004 No.	1999 No. (%)	2000 No. (%)	2001 No. (%)	2002 No. (%)	2003 No. (%)	2004 No. (%)
Alabama ^a	100,892	a	110,102	103,160	109,776	114,701	684 (0.7)	a	935 (0.8)	709 (0.7)	638 (0.6)	772 (0.7)
Alaska	4,796	6,083	6,079	6,204	5,591	3,651	9 (0.2)	12 (0.2)	13 (0.2)	10 (0.2)	12 (0.2)	—
Arkansas	80,888	80,865	76,843	83,696	75,697	67,570	328 (0.4)	316 (0.4)	155 (0.2)	273 (0.3)	277 (0.4)	295 (0.4)
Hawaii	9,627	8,702	8,189	8,551	8,360	8,412	31 (0.3)	34 (0.4)	42 (0.5)	51 (0.6)	40 (0.5)	26 (0.3)
Iowa	12,255	12,267	10,608	9,844	10,710	10,702	44 (0.3)	37 (0.3)	37 (0.4)	42 (0.4)	43 (0.4)	56 (0.5)
Kansas	12,496	12,292	11,465	11,423	11,075	15,155	28 (0.2)	33 (0.3)	28 (0.2)	38 (0.3)	41 (0.4)	73 (0.5)
King County, Washington	31,685	29,313	28,310	28,159	27,435	28,853	257 (0.8)	259 (0.9)	231 (0.8)	264 (0.9)	317 (1.2)	276 (1.0)
Maine ^b	2,285	b	b	b	b	b	7 (0.3)	b	b	b	b	b
New Hampshire	3,284	3,103	3,259	2,926	2,914	3,356	15 (0.5)	14 (0.5)	20 (0.6)	29 (1.0)	8 (0.3)	26 (0.8)
North Dakota ^c	3,094	2,156	1,942	2,160	c	c	18 (0.6)	—	—	7 (0.3)	c	c
South Dakota	1,406	1,195	4,157	4,903	4,898	5,173	7 (0.5)	8 (0.7)	19 (0.5)	17 (0.3)	9 (0.2)	—
West Virginia	5,897	5,412	5,492	5,554	5,078	5,098	16 (0.3)	31 (0.6)	30 (0.5)	33 (0.6)	40 (0.8)	39 (0.8)
Aggregate-level total	268,605	161,388	266,446	266,580	261,534	262,671	1,444 (0.5)	744 (0.5)	1,510 (0.6)	1,473 (0.6)	1,425 (0.5)	1,563 (0.6)
Test-level total	1,869,519	1,905,051	1,962,061	1,946,021	1,867,892	1,892,734	27,535 (1.5)	27,067 (1.4)	28,810 (1.5)	28,439 (1.5)	26,984 (1.4)	25,096 (1.3)
Total CDC-supported	2,138,124	2,066,439	2,228,507	2,212,601	2,129,426	2,155,405	28,979 (1.4)	27,811 (1.3)	30,320 (1.4)	29,912 (1.4)	28,409 (1.3)	26,659 (1.2)

Note. To protect confidentiality, minor adjustments have been made to some of the cells.

Dash indicates data not shown because of small cell count.

^a Did not report data in 2000.

^b Began reporting test-level data in 2000.

^c Began reporting test-level data in 2003.

Table 3. Reported HIV tests and HIV-positive results, by characteristics of persons tested, 1999–2004

	HIV tests						HIV-positive results					
	1999 No.	2000 No.	2001 No.	2002 No.	2003 No.	2004 No.	1999 No. (%)	2000 No. (%)	2001 No. (%)	2002 No. (%)	2003 No. (%)	2004 No. (%)
Age at test (yrs)												
<5	4,490	4,245	2,281	1,692	1,327	1,144	103 (2.3)	74 (1.7)	49 (2.1)	41 (2.4)	32 (2.4)	30 (2.6)
5–12	4,167	3,348	3,306	2,834	2,230	2,215	31 (0.7)	31 (0.9)	20 (0.6)	19 (0.7)	20 (0.9)	16 (0.7)
13–18	228,160	221,092	215,656	206,743	189,964	190,791	496 (0.2)	502 (0.2)	485 (0.2)	478 (0.2)	493 (0.3)	454 (0.2)
19–24	514,922	529,900	548,987	548,109	527,908	544,765	2,898 (0.6)	2,947 (0.6)	3,093 (0.6)	3,183 (0.6)	3,175 (0.6)	3,205 (0.6)
25–34	538,044	536,682	546,164	541,040	523,182	530,509	9,358 (1.7)	8,659 (1.6)	8,644 (1.6)	8,044 (1.5)	7,745 (1.5)	7,097 (1.3)
35–44	362,647	374,250	383,742	375,445	357,510	352,890	9,824 (2.7)	9,664 (2.6)	10,522 (2.7)	10,472 (2.8)	9,556 (2.7)	8,498 (2.4)
45–54	141,071	154,013	167,313	173,425	175,146	183,374	3,557 (2.5)	3,754 (2.4)	4,314 (2.6)	4,539 (2.6)	4,439 (2.5)	4,376 (2.4)
55–64	36,267	39,506	43,269	45,870	46,689	49,684	663 (1.8)	710 (1.8)	864 (2.0)	932 (2.0)	895 (1.9)	955 (1.9)
≥65	12,722	13,248	15,522	15,324	14,577	14,286	161 (1.3)	150 (1.1)	223 (1.4)	195 (1.3)	188 (1.3)	153 (1.1)
Not reported ^a	27,029	28,767	35,821	35,539	29,359	23,076	444 (1.6)	576 (2.0)	596 (1.7)	536 (1.5)	441 (1.5)	312 (1.4)
Race/ethnicity												
White, not Hispanic	803,432	771,686	750,317	732,050	687,988	687,649	6,265 (0.8)	5,875 (0.8)	6,270 (0.8)	6,356 (0.9)	6,100 (0.9)	5,835 (0.8)
Black, not Hispanic	641,580	677,469	715,401	697,064	686,336	735,115	14,740 (2.3)	14,303 (2.1)	15,273 (2.1)	14,818 (2.1)	13,721 (2.0)	12,877 (1.8)
Hispanic	338,111	370,979	400,789	421,462	397,617	372,239	5,531 (1.6)	5,840 (1.6)	6,122 (1.5)	6,192 (1.5)	5,900 (1.5)	4,999 (1.3)
Asian/Pacific Islander	30,318	30,014	31,159	32,349	31,298	31,237	186 (0.6)	210 (0.7)	222 (0.7)	230 (0.7)	267 (0.9)	233 (0.7)
American Indian/Alaska Native	12,075	11,880	12,245	11,934	12,039	11,205	138 (1.1)	125 (1.1)	124 (1.0)	122 (1.0)	148 (1.2)	124 (1.1)
Other	23,787	25,169	28,841	29,731	32,269	34,596	320 (1.3)	325 (1.3)	341 (1.2)	404 (1.4)	514 (1.6)	639 (1.8)
Not reported ^a	20,216	17,854	23,309	21,431	20,345	20,693	355 (1.8)	389 (2.2)	458 (2.0)	317 (1.5)	334 (1.6)	389 (1.9)
Sex												
Male	871,545	910,604	950,274	944,762	909,341	932,579	18,561 (2.1)	18,098 (2.0)	19,771 (2.1)	19,545 (2.1)	18,741 (2.1)	17,662 (1.9)
Female	987,586	979,789	998,421	989,736	942,743	947,369	8,709 (0.9)	8,505 (0.9)	8,764 (0.9)	8,709 (0.9)	7,989 (0.8)	7,216 (0.8)
Not reported ^a	10,388	14,658	13,366	11,523	15,808	12,786	265 (2.6)	464 (3.2)	275 (2.1)	185 (1.6)	254 (1.6)	218 (1.7)
Risk category												
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	11,518	11,839	11,472	11,827	12,119	10,319	854 (7.4)	825 (7.0)	806 (7.0)	747 (6.3)	818 (6.7)	697 (6.8)
Male-to-male sexual contact Injection drug use	128,971	134,169	147,908	155,492	155,511	159,663	7,241 (5.6)	7,122 (5.3)	7,982 (5.4)	8,259 (5.3)	8,480 (5.5)	8,413 (5.3)
Heterosexual contact ^b	1,376,856	1,397,986	1,390,587	1,396,188	1,333,292	1,382,771	12,751 (0.9)	12,705 (0.9)	13,164 (0.9)	12,753 (0.9)	11,939 (0.9)	11,332 (0.8)
Other ^c	212,375	216,163	270,031	246,362	235,126	215,444	2,212 (1.0)	2,252 (1.0)	2,447 (0.9)	2,764 (1.1)	2,386 (1.0)	1,899 (0.9)
Total	1,869,519	1,905,051	1,962,061	1,946,021	1,867,892	1,892,734	27,535 (1.5)	27,067 (1.4)	28,810 (1.5)	28,439 (1.5)	26,984 (1.4)	25,096 (1.3)

Note. Includes areas that report test-level data to CDC. See Table 1 and Technical Notes for details. Since 1999, the following areas have had test-level reporting: Arizona, California, Chicago, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Houston, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, San Francisco, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Maine began test-level reporting in 2000 and North Dakota in 2003.

Data for Mississippi are not included because of concerns about data reliability.

To protect confidentiality, minor adjustments have been made to some of the cells.

^a Includes records without a value for this variable.

^b Includes persons who had sex with partner at risk, who had a diagnosis of a sexually transmitted disease, who exchanged sex for drugs or money, who had sex while using noninjection drugs, who were victims of sexual assault, or whose only risk factor was heterosexual contact.

^c Includes persons who did not report a risk factor, whose record contained no data on risk factors, or who reported other risk factors (i.e., perinatal exposure, hemophilia, receipt of blood transfusion, or health care exposure).

Table 4. Reported HIV tests and HIV-positive results, by race/ethnicity, sex, and age group of persons tested, 1999–2004

	HIV tests						HIV-positive results					
	1999 No.	2000 No.	2001 No.	2002 No.	2003 No.	2004 No.	1999 No. (%)	2000 No. (%)	2001 No. (%)	2002 No. (%)	2003 No. (%)	2004 No. (%)
White, not Hispanic												
Male												
<13	1,031	830	671	536	431	407	10 (1.0)	6 (0.7)	—	—	—	—
13–18	29,327	27,722	26,276	24,526	21,779	21,013	37 (0.1)	37 (0.1)	33 (0.1)	35 (0.1)	34 (0.2)	30 (0.1)
19–24	90,911	91,001	91,027	90,670	86,260	89,838	435 (0.5)	358 (0.4)	470 (0.5)	437 (0.5)	471 (0.5)	468 (0.5)
25–34	109,487	104,559	101,364	98,671	95,478	97,255	1,849 (1.7)	1,613 (1.5)	1,616 (1.6)	1,497 (1.5)	1,501 (1.6)	1,409 (1.4)
35–44	87,964	86,273	83,270	79,956	75,054	74,543	1,779 (2.0)	1,699 (2.0)	1,885 (2.3)	1,986 (2.5)	1,830 (2.4)	1,769 (2.4)
45–54	40,657	41,942	42,125	42,452	41,748	42,928	561 (1.4)	558 (1.3)	618 (1.5)	724 (1.7)	693 (1.7)	701 (1.6)
≥55	16,449	16,955	17,300	17,532	17,363	18,574	134 (0.8)	148 (0.9)	204 (1.2)	168 (1.0)	184 (1.1)	206 (1.1)
Not reported ^a	4,565	5,077	9,454	10,172	8,188	5,312	73 (1.6)	56 (1.1)	159 (1.7)	171 (1.7)	139 (1.7)	60 (1.1)
Female												
<13	1,287	1,042	826	608	593	502	6 (0.5)	—	—	—	—	—
13–18	73,499	64,963	59,612	56,286	49,778	46,972	54 (0.1)	53 (0.1)	48 (0.1)	46 (0.1)	36 (0.1)	28 (0.1)
19–24	132,426	125,488	122,106	120,643	112,906	114,051	205 (0.2)	208 (0.2)	181 (0.1)	179 (0.1)	159 (0.1)	142 (0.1)
25–34	105,015	97,040	92,021	89,382	83,943	84,817	436 (0.4)	415 (0.4)	428 (0.5)	387 (0.4)	356 (0.4)	370 (0.4)
35–44	68,504	64,585	61,267	58,716	53,383	51,389	459 (0.7)	447 (0.7)	397 (0.6)	450 (0.8)	451 (0.8)	360 (0.7)
45–54	26,231	26,243	26,341	26,014	24,813	25,474	128 (0.5)	166 (0.6)	152 (0.6)	178 (0.7)	168 (0.7)	201 (0.8)
≥55	7,280	7,282	7,548	7,432	7,056	7,325	21 (0.3)	24 (0.3)	26 (0.3)	38 (0.5)	32 (0.5)	47 (0.6)
Not reported ^a	5,685	7,159	6,693	6,215	5,308	4,010	30 (0.5)	23 (0.3)	26 (0.4)	25 (0.4)	12 (0.2)	13 (0.3)
Black, not Hispanic												
Male												
<13	1,341	1,088	864	698	565	637	42 (3.1)	26 (2.4)	11 (1.3)	13 (1.9)	8 (1.4)	11 (1.7)
13–18	25,883	27,853	27,966	27,241	26,021	29,357	99 (0.4)	115 (0.4)	128 (0.5)	141 (0.5)	176 (0.7)	188 (0.6)
19–24	71,056	78,546	84,752	82,867	80,917	91,084	841 (1.2)	879 (1.1)	996 (1.2)	1,012 (1.2)	1,073 (1.3)	1,257 (1.4)
25–34	85,707	89,182	92,015	86,765	83,895	91,448	2,713 (3.2)	2,397 (2.7)	2,370 (2.6)	2,200 (2.5)	2,064 (2.5)	2,034 (2.2)
35–44	73,430	78,536	83,217	77,954	74,772	77,392	3,420 (4.7)	3,341 (4.3)	3,728 (4.5)	3,475 (4.5)	3,021 (4.0)	2,685 (3.5)
45–54	31,129	35,655	40,974	41,566	43,603	47,971	1,540 (4.9)	1,593 (4.5)	1,782 (4.3)	1,802 (4.3)	1,742 (4.0)	1,636 (3.4)
≥55	10,164	11,179	12,970	13,091	13,647	15,413	332 (3.3)	371 (3.3)	457 (3.5)	458 (3.5)	416 (3.0)	406 (2.6)
Not reported ^a	3,405	3,138	3,276	3,137	2,496	2,645	83 (2.4)	101 (3.2)	119 (3.6)	104 (3.3)	87 (3.5)	100 (3.8)
Female												
<13	1,591	1,360	1,116	966	782	809	35 (2.2)	20 (1.5)	14 (1.3)	16 (1.7)	15 (1.9)	20 (2.5)
13–18	52,304	53,040	53,347	50,959	48,115	51,018	205 (0.4)	183 (0.3)	172 (0.3)	138 (0.3)	149 (0.3)	123 (0.2)
19–24	99,531	105,236	112,947	113,130	112,829	120,379	714 (0.7)	720 (0.7)	662 (0.6)	677 (0.6)	636 (0.6)	544 (0.5)
25–34	95,941	94,681	97,309	94,831	93,574	97,805	1,881 (2.0)	1,741 (1.8)	1,749 (1.8)	1,585 (1.7)	1,458 (1.6)	1,179 (1.2)
35–44	61,560	64,959	68,736	66,223	63,939	64,956	1,934 (3.1)	1,888 (2.9)	2,017 (2.9)	2,039 (3.1)	1,737 (2.7)	1,542 (2.4)
45–54	17,946	20,783	24,533	25,878	27,791	30,972	616 (3.4)	652 (3.1)	810 (3.3)	866 (3.3)	835 (3.0)	849 (2.7)
≥55	4,661	5,283	6,166	6,555	6,992	7,925	124 (2.7)	127 (2.4)	150 (2.4)	187 (2.9)	176 (2.5)	189 (2.4)
Not reported ^a	3,814	4,133	3,221	3,089	2,867	2,660	79 (2.1)	61 (1.5)	67 (2.1)	53 (1.7)	40 (1.4)	48 (1.8)

Table 4. Reported HIV tests and HIV-positive results, by race/ethnicity, sex, and age group of persons tested, 1999–2004 (continued)

	HIV tests						HIV-positive results					
	1999 No.	2000 No.	2001 No.	2002 No.	2003 No.	2004 No.	1999 No. (%)	2000 No. (%)	2001 No. (%)	2002 No. (%)	2003 No. (%)	2004 No. (%)
Hispanic												
Male												
<13	1,041	978	638	615	441	373	9 (0.9)	23 (2.4)	17 (2.7)	12 (2.0)	12 (2.7)	—
13–18	14,490	15,527	15,797	16,244	14,348	13,817	33 (0.2)	54 (0.3)	50 (0.3)	60 (0.4)	43 (0.3)	38 (0.3)
19–24	39,477	45,412	49,044	51,689	48,803	46,141	400 (1.0)	461 (1.0)	483 (1.0)	523 (1.0)	492 (1.0)	496 (1.1)
25–34	49,605	57,258	61,635	65,788	63,226	59,186	1,510 (3.0)	1,551 (2.7)	1,563 (2.5)	1,549 (2.4)	1,512 (2.4)	1,295 (2.2)
35–44	28,198	33,759	36,629	39,240	38,203	35,465	1,390 (4.9)	1,484 (4.4)	1,578 (4.3)	1,612 (4.1)	1,540 (4.0)	1,279 (3.6)
45–54	10,787	13,169	14,641	16,504	16,070	15,160	440 (4.1)	495 (3.8)	572 (3.9)	600 (3.6)	591 (3.7)	494 (3.3)
≥55	4,943	5,879	7,046	7,997	7,590	6,647	130 (2.6)	118 (2.0)	157 (2.2)	175 (2.2)	165 (2.2)	140 (2.1)
Not reported ^a	2,603	1,453	3,514	3,458	2,319	1,989	49 (1.9)	46 (3.2)	86 (2.4)	77 (2.2)	79 (3.4)	26 (1.3)
Female												
<13	1,079	1,029	652	635	507	404	19 (1.8)	17 (1.7)	16 (2.5)	10 (1.6)	7 (1.4)	—
13–18	22,746	23,052	23,157	22,305	20,707	19,848	49 (0.2)	43 (0.2)	32 (0.1)	43 (0.2)	30 (0.1)	18 (0.1)
19–24	55,852	58,422	61,214	61,433	57,664	54,647	172 (0.3)	191 (0.3)	177 (0.3)	208 (0.3)	168 (0.3)	131 (0.2)
25–34	62,631	65,160	70,235	74,022	70,009	66,790	555 (0.9)	543 (0.8)	496 (0.7)	437 (0.6)	415 (0.6)	354 (0.5)
35–44	28,132	31,071	33,933	36,500	33,848	30,966	514 (1.8)	528 (1.7)	538 (1.6)	543 (1.5)	512 (1.5)	384 (1.2)
45–54	8,796	10,401	11,959	13,781	13,130	12,140	160 (1.8)	167 (1.6)	231 (1.9)	219 (1.6)	207 (1.6)	217 (1.8)
≥55	3,356	3,949	4,932	5,696	5,530	4,735	53 (1.6)	47 (1.2)	58 (1.2)	54 (0.9)	56 (1.0)	63 (1.3)
Not reported ^a	2,747	2,154	3,354	3,170	2,330	1,827	19 (0.7)	14 (0.6)	14 (0.4)	16 (0.5)	12 (0.5)	10 (0.5)
Total	1,776,264	1,811,486	1,859,690	1,843,838	1,761,611	1,787,016	26,377 (1.5)	25,808 (1.4)	27,543 (1.5)	27,225 (1.5)	25,540 (1.4)	23,560 (1.3)

Note. Includes areas that report test-level data to CDC. See Table 1 and Technical Notes for details. Since 1999, the following areas have had test-level reporting: Arizona, California, Chicago, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Houston, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, San Francisco, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Maine began test-level reporting in 2000 and North Dakota in 2003.

Data for Mississippi are not included because of concerns about data reliability.

To protect confidentiality, minor adjustments have been made to some of the cells.

Because of relatively small cell counts for Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, other race/ethnicity, and not reported, only the data for white, not Hispanic; black, not Hispanic; and Hispanic are shown.

Totals in this table may not match totals in other tables because of missing data on the "sex" variable.

Dash indicates data not shown because of small cell count.

^a Includes records without a value for this variable.

Table 5. Reported HIV tests and HIV-positive results, by race/ethnicity and risk category of persons tested, 1999–2004

	HIV tests						HIV-positive results					
	1999 No.	2000 No.	2001 No.	2002 No.	2003 No.	2004 No.	1999 No. (%)	2000 No. (%)	2001 No. (%)	2002 No. (%)	2003 No. (%)	2004 No. (%)
White, not Hispanic												
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	6,921	6,852	6,541	5,955	6,123	5,973	404 (5.8)	352 (5.1)	378 (5.8)	319 (5.4)	380 (6.2)	342 (5.7)
Male-to-male sexual contact	78,858	80,258	84,290	86,443	84,218	85,875	2,998 (3.8)	2,801 (3.5)	3,175 (3.8)	3,189 (3.7)	3,154 (3.7)	3,096 (3.6)
Injection drug use	79,200	79,838	73,925	74,077	71,835	70,174	913 (1.2)	809 (1.0)	797 (1.1)	811 (1.1)	706 (1.0)	648 (0.9)
Heterosexual contact ^a	552,288	523,420	490,180	482,591	448,409	458,380	1,553 (0.3)	1,525 (0.3)	1,498 (0.3)	1,502 (0.3)	1,456 (0.3)	1,481 (0.3)
Other ^b	86,165	81,318	95,381	82,984	77,403	67,247	397 (0.5)	388 (0.5)	422 (0.4)	535 (0.6)	404 (0.5)	268 (0.4)
Black, not Hispanic												
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	2,084	2,236	2,270	3,230	3,482	2,031	252 (12.1)	260 (11.6)	241 (10.6)	257 (8.0)	248 (7.1)	176 (8.7)
Male-to-male sexual contact	20,233	21,450	25,013	25,624	26,885	30,177	2,474 (12.2)	2,486 (11.6)	2,771 (11.1)	2,799 (10.9)	2,865 (10.7)	3,051 (10.1)
Injection drug use	29,197	29,416	31,703	27,263	26,841	25,290	2,232 (7.6)	1,902 (6.5)	2,072 (6.5)	1,680 (6.2)	1,402 (5.2)	1,155 (4.6)
Heterosexual contact ^a	514,089	541,959	546,252	542,570	533,248	581,443	8,488 (1.7)	8,450 (1.6)	8,716 (1.6)	8,375 (1.5)	7,725 (1.4)	7,253 (1.2)
Other ^b	75,977	82,408	110,163	98,377	95,880	96,174	1,299 (1.7)	1,206 (1.5)	1,481 (1.3)	1,715 (1.7)	1,486 (1.5)	1,242 (1.3)
Hispanic												
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,946	2,238	2,147	2,100	1,909	1,696	160 (8.2)	186 (8.3)	163 (7.6)	137 (6.5)	162 (8.5)	127 (7.5)
Male-to-male sexual contact	22,777	24,990	29,628	32,976	33,327	31,637	1,473 (6.5)	1,553 (6.2)	1,727 (5.8)	1,919 (5.8)	2,007 (6.0)	1,800 (5.7)
Injection drug use	26,144	30,470	31,162	29,188	27,213	23,251	1,243 (4.8)	1,372 (4.5)	1,455 (4.7)	1,323 (4.5)	1,121 (4.1)	801 (3.4)
Heterosexual contact ^a	252,398	276,287	292,427	306,974	287,642	276,453	2,374 (0.9)	2,404 (0.9)	2,473 (0.8)	2,436 (0.8)	2,259 (0.8)	2,040 (0.7)
Other ^b	34,846	36,994	45,425	50,224	47,526	39,202	281 (0.8)	325 (0.9)	304 (0.7)	377 (0.8)	351 (0.7)	231 (0.6)
Asian/Pacific Islander												
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	81	78	100	73	99	76	9 (11.1)	8 (10.3)	—	—	—	11 (14.5)
Male-to-male sexual contact	3,281	3,624	4,246	5,165	5,450	5,742	92 (2.8)	101 (2.8)	111 (2.6)	134 (2.6)	170 (3.1)	144 (2.5)
Injection drug use	528	595	738	558	645	611	—	8 (1.3)	9 (1.2)	10 (1.8)	6 (0.9)	9 (1.5)
Heterosexual contact ^a	22,790	22,084	21,592	22,262	21,256	21,487	69 (0.3)	68 (0.3)	84 (0.4)	62 (0.3)	60 (0.3)	57 (0.3)
Other ^b	3,638	3,633	4,483	4,291	3,848	3,321	11 (0.3)	25 (0.7)	14 (0.3)	19 (0.4)	26 (0.7)	12 (0.4)
American Indian/Alaska Native												
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	180	164	153	190	195	212	11 (6.1)	11 (6.7)	8 (5.2)	13 (6.8)	7 (3.6)	7 (3.3)
Male-to-male sexual contact	900	875	1,007	1,014	926	935	57 (6.3)	46 (5.3)	34 (3.4)	45 (4.4)	42 (4.5)	33 (3.5)
Injection drug use	2,001	1,981	1,655	1,952	2,015	1,915	18 (0.9)	20 (1.0)	17 (1.0)	27 (1.4)	34 (1.7)	30 (1.6)
Heterosexual contact ^a	7,550	7,616	8,089	7,717	7,815	7,381	40 (0.5)	38 (0.5)	56 (0.7)	34 (0.4)	55 (0.7)	46 (0.6)
Other ^b	1,444	1,244	1,341	1,061	1,088	762	12 (0.8)	10 (0.8)	9 (0.7)	—	10 (0.9)	8 (1.0)

Table 5. Reported HIV tests and HIV-positive results, by race/ethnicity and risk category of persons tested, 1999–2004 (*continued*)

	HIV tests						HIV-positive results					
	1999 No.	2000 No.	2001 No.	2002 No.	2003 No.	2004 No.	1999 No. (%)	2000 No. (%)	2001 No. (%)	2002 No. (%)	2003 No. (%)	2004 No. (%)
Other race/ethnicity												
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	191	181	177	168	207	230	11 (5.8)	7 (3.9)	8 (4.5)	8 (4.8)	10 (4.8)	19 (8.3)
Male-to-male sexual contact	1,960	2,116	2,633	2,992	3,442	3,523	96 (4.9)	95 (4.5)	97 (3.7)	123 (4.1)	173 (5.0)	180 (5.1)
Injection drug use	1,392	1,650	1,741	1,888	2,224	2,370	30 (2.2)	28 (1.7)	23 (1.3)	34 (1.8)	64 (2.9)	80 (3.4)
Heterosexual contact ^a	17,678	18,490	20,353	20,840	22,971	24,995	148 (0.8)	155 (0.8)	166 (0.8)	187 (0.9)	228 (1.0)	331 (1.3)
Other ^b	2,566	2,732	3,937	3,843	3,425	3,478	35 (1.4)	40 (1.5)	47 (1.2)	52 (1.4)	39 (1.1)	29 (0.8)
Race/ethnicity not reported												
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	115	90	84	111	104	101	7 (6.1)	—	—	8 (7.2)	6 (5.8)	15 (14.9)
Male-to-male sexual contact	962	856	1,091	1,278	1,263	1,774	51 (5.3)	40 (4.7)	67 (6.1)	50 (3.9)	69 (5.5)	109 (6.1)
Injection drug use	1,337	944	1,139	1,226	1,071	926	36 (2.7)	24 (2.5)	38 (3.3)	31 (2.5)	28 (2.6)	32 (3.5)
Heterosexual contact ^a	10,063	8,130	11,694	13,234	11,951	12,632	84 (0.8)	66 (0.8)	179 (1.5)	165 (1.2)	161 (1.3)	124 (1.0)
Other ^b	7,739	7,834	9,301	5,582	5,956	5,260	177 (2.3)	258 (3.3)	170 (1.8)	63 (1.1)	70 (1.2)	109 (2.1)
Total	1,869,519	1,905,051	1,962,061	1,946,021	1,867,892	1,892,734	27,535 (1.5)	27,067 (1.4)	28,810 (1.5)	28,439 (1.5)	26,984 (1.4)	25,096 (1.3)

Note. Includes areas that report test-level data to CDC. See Table 1 and Technical Notes for details. Since 1999, the following areas have had test-level reporting: Arizona, California, Chicago, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Houston, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, San Francisco, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Maine began test-level reporting in 2000 and North Dakota in 2003.

Data for Mississippi are not included because of concerns about data reliability.

To protect confidentiality, minor adjustments have been made to some of the cells.

Dash indicates data not shown because of small cell count.

^a Includes persons who had sex with partner at risk, who had a diagnosis of a sexually transmitted disease, who exchanged sex for drugs or money, who had sex while using noninjection drugs, who were victims of sexual assault, or whose only risk factor was heterosexual contact.

^b Includes persons who did not report a risk factor, whose record contained no data on risk factors, or who reported other risk factors (i.e., perinatal exposure, hemophilia, receipt of blood transfusion, or health care exposure).

Table 6. Reported HIV tests and HIV-positive results, by type of testing site and type of test, 1999–2004

	HIV tests						HIV-positive results									
	1999 No.	2000 No.	2001 No.	2002 No.	2003 No.	2004 No.	1999 No. (%)	2000 No. (%)	2001 No. (%)	2002 No. (%)	2003 No. (%)	2004 No. (%)				
Site type																
HIV counseling and testing center	460,027	445,111	435,208	414,149	391,217	383,618	8,914 (1.9)	8,496 (1.9)	8,595 (2.0)	8,784 (2.1)	8,109 (2.1)	6,856 (1.8)				
STD clinic	542,404	563,997	590,056	565,270	541,747	576,832	7,119 (1.3)	6,606 (1.2)	6,883 (1.2)	5,759 (1.0)	6,048 (1.1)	5,743 (1.0)				
Drug treatment center	117,671	120,402	123,630	124,477	113,500	114,525	2,187 (1.9)	2,327 (1.9)	2,339 (1.9)	2,225 (1.8)	1,825 (1.6)	1,494 (1.3)				
Family planning clinic	171,597	171,411	175,160	185,002	165,014	161,459	349 (0.2)	357 (0.2)	315 (0.2)	346 (0.2)	278 (0.2)	326 (0.2)				
Prenatal/OB-GYN	146,457	128,778	117,903	106,179	93,953	86,142	917 (0.6)	722 (0.6)	649 (0.6)	486 (0.5)	311 (0.3)	297 (0.3)				
Tuberculosis clinic	16,019	15,083	15,445	14,324	13,301	12,284	255 (1.6)	223 (1.5)	178 (1.2)	178 (1.2)	155 (1.2)	172 (1.4)				
Community health center/ public health clinic	125,270	128,542	147,120	146,461	150,124	147,913	2,192 (1.7)	2,364 (1.8)	3,391 (2.3)	3,960 (2.7)	3,935 (2.6)	3,535 (2.4)				
Prison/jail	105,925	116,087	124,496	130,992	111,739	136,054	2,643 (2.5)	2,506 (2.2)	2,669 (2.1)	2,573 (2.0)	1,787 (1.6)	1,966 (1.4)				
Hospital/private medical doctor's office	16,708	14,390	15,865	18,604	19,477	23,006	422 (2.5)	266 (1.8)	341 (2.1)	555 (3.0)	607 (3.1)	513 (2.2)				
Field visit	64,400	112,623	118,299	144,715	127,926	140,555	1,019 (1.6)	1,725 (1.5)	1,848 (1.6)	2,315 (1.6)	2,122 (1.7)	2,575 (1.8)				
Other ^a	103,041	88,627	98,879	95,848	139,894	110,346	1,518 (1.5)	1,475 (1.7)	1,602 (1.6)	1,258 (1.3)	1,807 (1.3)	1,619 (1.5)				
Test type																
Anonymous	423,653	398,050	383,342	349,048	307,641	265,723	6,589 (1.6)	6,022 (1.5)	5,864 (1.5)	5,328 (1.5)	4,732 (1.5)	3,633 (1.4)				
Confidential	1,420,737	1,493,551	1,565,054	1,584,597	1,541,129	1,611,534	20,692 (1.5)	20,854 (1.4)	22,738 (1.5)	22,916 (1.4)	22,056 (1.4)	21,261 (1.3)				
Not reported ^b	25,129	13,450	13,665	12,376	19,122	15,477	254 (1.0)	191 (1.4)	208 (1.5)	195 (1.6)	196 (1.0)	202 (1.3)				
Total	1,869,519	1,905,051	1,962,061	1,946,021	1,867,892	1,892,734	27,535 (1.5)	27,067 (1.4)	28,810 (1.5)	28,439 (1.5)	26,984 (1.4)	25,096 (1.3)				

Note. Includes areas that report test-level data to CDC. See Table 1 and Technical Notes for details. Since 1999, the following areas have had test-level reporting: Arizona, California, Chicago, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Houston, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, San Francisco, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Maine began test-level reporting in 2000 and North Dakota in 2003.

Data for Mississippi are not included because of concerns about data reliability.

To protect confidentiality, minor adjustments have been made to some of the cells.

STD, sexually transmitted disease; OB-GYN, obstetrics and gynecology.

^a Includes site types not listed and records that did not specify a site type.

^b Includes records without a value for this variable.

Table 7. Reported HIV tests and receipt of HIV results, by characteristics of persons tested and by test result, 1999–2004

	HIV tests						HIV test results received							
	1999 No.	2000 No.	2001 No.	2002 No.	2003 No.	2004 No.	1999 No. (%)	2000 No. (%)	2001 No. (%)	2002 No. (%)	2003 No. (%)	2004 No. (%)		
Age at test (yrs)														
<5	3,266	3,096	1,230	998	778	902	1,627 (49.8)	1,352 (43.7)	1,000 (81.3)	774 (77.6)	593 (76.2)	729 (80.8)		
5–12	2,942	2,432	2,350	2,072	1,562	1,720	2,011 (68.4)	1,672 (68.8)	1,592 (67.7)	1,405 (67.8)	1,073 (68.7)	1,298 (75.5)		
13–18	156,550	156,189	145,654	141,434	125,995	150,779	101,098 (64.6)	100,583 (64.4)	91,523 (62.8)	88,593 (62.6)	80,213 (63.7)	109,579 (72.7)		
19–24	380,815	397,464	399,931	404,929	382,987	444,522	264,412 (69.4)	272,781 (68.6)	270,521 (67.6)	271,123 (67.0)	260,498 (68.0)	335,011 (75.4)		
25–34	416,537	422,839	414,806	415,085	395,163	446,983	302,464 (72.6)	304,874 (72.1)	296,696 (71.5)	295,729 (71.2)	285,420 (72.2)	350,852 (78.5)		
35–44	289,100	303,998	297,864	294,642	277,938	305,575	215,994 (74.7)	225,413 (74.1)	220,100 (73.9)	217,250 (73.7)	207,411 (74.6)	245,500 (80.3)		
45–54	114,390	127,380	131,800	137,722	137,702	161,248	88,161 (77.1)	96,675 (75.9)	99,774 (75.7)	103,707 (75.3)	104,223 (75.7)	130,667 (81.0)		
55–64	28,417	32,140	33,191	35,771	36,299	43,738	22,400 (78.8)	25,188 (78.4)	25,725 (77.5)	27,690 (77.4)	28,194 (77.7)	36,506 (83.5)		
≥65	9,317	10,685	11,699	11,767	10,946	12,582	7,514 (80.6)	8,498 (79.5)	9,252 (79.1)	9,231 (78.4)	8,588 (78.5)	10,572 (84.0)		
Not reported ^a	16,884	16,840	28,079	28,055	21,713	18,487	10,464 (62.0)	11,467 (68.1)	20,640 (73.5)	22,175 (79.0)	17,426 (80.3)	15,104 (81.7)		
Race/ethnicity														
White, not Hispanic	613,529	599,048	567,698	554,721	512,804	579,903	479,572 (78.2)	470,035 (78.5)	437,221 (77.0)	416,713 (75.1)	386,789 (75.4)	475,632 (82.0)		
Black, not Hispanic	444,335	482,870	491,264	492,532	485,734	596,279	271,567 (61.1)	294,446 (61.0)	298,630 (60.8)	304,094 (61.7)	309,285 (63.7)	425,372 (71.3)		
Hispanic	287,872	318,844	333,858	349,428	317,269	324,758	211,789 (73.6)	231,864 (72.7)	246,704 (73.9)	259,427 (74.2)	240,332 (75.8)	264,187 (81.3)		
Asian/Pacific Islander	26,666	26,500	26,968	28,154	27,064	28,253	21,055 (79.0)	20,590 (77.7)	21,078 (78.2)	22,321 (79.3)	21,460 (79.3)	23,547 (83.3)		
American Indian/ Alaska Native	10,185	9,966	10,591	10,676	10,788	10,179	7,586 (74.5)	7,419 (74.4)	7,625 (72.0)	7,679 (71.9)	7,537 (69.9)	7,909 (77.7)		
Other	21,137	22,403	24,576	25,245	27,030	32,649	15,790 (74.7)	16,719 (74.6)	18,101 (73.7)	18,729 (74.2)	20,733 (76.7)	26,709 (81.8)		
Not reported ^a	14,494	13,432	11,649	11,719	10,394	14,515	8,786 (60.6)	7,430 (55.3)	7,464 (64.1)	8,714 (74.4)	7,503 (72.2)	12,462 (85.9)		
Sex														
Male	701,095	745,629	756,055	762,588	730,435	816,058	517,752 (73.8)	544,555 (73.0)	549,117 (72.6)	554,457 (72.7)	532,744 (72.9)	643,556 (78.9)		
Female	712,134	718,748	704,804	702,486	651,649	762,397	495,405 (69.6)	499,718 (69.5)	483,508 (68.6)	477,611 (68.0)	453,819 (69.6)	585,662 (76.8)		
Not reported ^a	4,989	8,686	5,745	7,401	8,999	8,081	2,988 (59.9)	4,230 (48.7)	4,198 (73.1)	5,609 (75.8)	7,076 (78.6)	6,600 (81.7)		
Test result														
Negative	1,387,959	1,442,218	1,432,902	1,435,958	1,358,036	1,543,088	995,952 (71.8)	1,028,274 (71.3)	1,015,690 (70.9)	1,015,405 (70.7)	972,999 (71.6)	1,201,596 (77.9)		
Positive	20,479	20,852	20,500	20,113	18,753	22,491	16,048 (78.4)	16,223 (77.8)	16,679 (81.4)	16,213 (80.6)	15,126 (80.7)	18,935 (84.2)		
Inconclusive	1,762	1,760	2,149	1,937	1,793	8,567	1,231 (69.9)	1,211 (68.8)	1,437 (66.9)	1,321 (68.2)	1,216 (67.8)	8,151 (95.1)		
No result reported	8,018	8,233	11,053	14,467	12,501	12,390	2,914 (36.3)	2,795 (33.9)	3,017 (27.3)	4,738 (32.8)	4,298 (34.4)	7,136 (57.6)		
Total	1,418,218	1,473,063	1,466,604	1,472,475	1,391,083	1,586,536	1,016,145 (71.6)	1,048,503 (71.2)	1,036,823 (70.7)	1,037,677 (70.5)	993,639 (71.4)	1,235,818 (77.9)		

Note. Includes areas that report test-level data to CDC. See Table 1 and Technical Notes for details. Since 1999, the following areas have had test-level reporting: Arizona, California, Chicago, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Houston, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, San Francisco, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Maine began test-level reporting in 2000 and North Dakota in 2003.

Data for Mississippi are not included because of concerns about data reliability.

To protect confidentiality, minor adjustments have been made to some of the cells.

The total number of tests differs from totals in other tables because of missing data on the "receipt of results" variable.

^a Includes records without a value for this variable.

Table 8. Reported HIV tests and receipt of HIV results, by race/ethnicity of persons tested and by test result, 1999–2004

	HIV tests						HIV test results received							
	1999 No.	2000 No.	2001 No.	2002 No.	2003 No.	2004 No.	1999 No. (%)	2000 No. (%)	2001 No. (%)	2002 No. (%)	2003 No. (%)	2004 No. (%)		
White, not Hispanic														
Negative	605,851	591,763	559,722	545,344	504,741	567,680	474,289 (78.3)	464,965 (78.6)	431,671 (77.1)	410,886 (75.3)	381,560 (75.6)	465,816 (82.1)		
Positive	4,699	4,526	4,557	4,549	4,276	5,285	3,809 (81.1)	3,741 (82.7)	3,829 (84.0)	3,799 (83.5)	3,453 (80.8)	4,606 (87.2)		
Other ^a	2,979	2,759	3,419	4,828	3,787	6,938	1,474 (49.5)	1,329 (48.2)	1,721 (50.3)	2,028 (42.0)	1,776 (46.9)	5,210 (75.1)		
Black, not Hispanic														
Negative	430,911	469,051	475,601	476,135	469,857	577,859	262,507 (60.9)	285,505 (60.9)	289,228 (60.8)	294,570 (61.9)	300,106 (63.9)	411,688 (71.2)		
Positive	10,150	10,257	9,985	9,574	8,856	11,218	7,830 (77.1)	7,789 (75.9)	7,972 (79.8)	7,496 (78.3)	7,023 (79.3)	9,206 (82.1)		
Other ^a	3,274	3,562	5,678	6,823	7,021	7,202	1,230 (37.6)	1,152 (32.3)	1,430 (25.2)	2,028 (29.7)	2,156 (30.7)	4,478 (62.2)		
Hispanic														
Negative	280,037	310,298	324,938	339,882	309,523	315,244	206,654 (73.8)	226,329 (72.9)	241,242 (74.2)	253,326 (74.5)	235,048 (75.9)	256,389 (81.3)		
Positive	4,781	5,148	5,177	5,222	4,700	4,698	3,864 (80.8)	4,140 (80.4)	4,307 (83.2)	4,295 (82.2)	3,892 (82.8)	4,026 (85.7)		
Other ^a	3,054	3,398	3,743	4,324	3,046	4,816	1,271 (41.6)	1,395 (41.1)	1,155 (30.9)	1,806 (41.8)	1,392 (45.7)	3,772 (78.3)		
Asian/Pacific Islander														
Negative	26,381	26,254	26,685	27,849	26,722	27,735	20,875 (79.1)	20,412 (77.7)	20,884 (78.3)	22,108 (79.4)	21,203 (79.3)	23,140 (83.4)		
Positive	165	183	196	202	235	224	131 (79.4)	146 (79.8)	152 (77.6)	166 (82.2)	201 (85.5)	178 (79.5)		
Other ^a	120	63	87	103	107	294	49 (40.8)	32 (50.8)	42 (48.3)	47 (45.6)	56 (52.3)	229 (77.9)		
American Indian/Alaska Native														
Negative	9,977	9,806	10,400	10,471	10,620	9,606	7,456 (74.7)	7,311 (74.6)	7,509 (72.2)	7,530 (71.9)	7,416 (69.8)	7,373 (76.8)		
Positive	122	109	114	111	126	115	94 (77.0)	81 (74.3)	85 (74.6)	90 (81.1)	99 (78.6)	96 (83.5)		
Other ^a	86	51	77	94	42	458	36 (41.9)	27 (52.9)	31 (40.3)	59 (62.8)	22 (52.4)	440 (96.1)		
Other race/ethnicity														
Negative	20,784	22,047	24,188	24,757	26,413	30,929	15,564 (74.9)	16,454 (74.6)	17,842 (73.8)	18,406 (74.3)	20,309 (76.9)	25,161 (81.4)		
Positive	264	281	275	334	438	613	192 (72.7)	229 (81.5)	213 (77.5)	265 (79.3)	354 (80.8)	513 (83.7)		
Other ^a	89	75	113	154	179	1,107	34 (38.2)	36 (48.0)	46 (40.7)	58 (37.7)	70 (39.1)	1,035 (93.5)		
Race/ethnicity not reported														
Negative	14,018	12,999	11,368	11,520	10,160	14,035	8,607 (61.4)	7,298 (56.1)	7,314 (64.3)	8,579 (74.5)	7,357 (72.4)	12,029 (85.7)		
Positive	298	348	196	121	122	338	128 (43.0)	97 (27.9)	121 (61.7)	102 (84.3)	104 (85.2)	310 (91.7)		
Other ^a	178	85	85	78	112	142	51 (28.7)	35 (41.2)	29 (34.1)	33 (42.3)	42 (37.5)	123 (86.6)		
Total	1,418,218	1,473,063	1,466,604	1,472,475	1,391,083	1,586,536	1,016,145 (71.6)	1,048,503 (71.2)	1,036,823 (70.7)	1,037,677 (70.5)	993,639 (71.4)	1,235,818 (77.9)		

Note. Includes areas that report test-level data to CDC. See Table 1 and Technical Notes for details. Since 1999, the following areas have had test-level reporting: Arizona, California, Chicago, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Houston, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, San Francisco, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Maine began test-level reporting in 2000 and North Dakota in 2003.

Data for Mississippi are not included because of concerns about data reliability.

To protect confidentiality, minor adjustments have been made to some of the cells.

The total number of tests differs from totals in other tables because of missing data on the "receipt of results" variable.

^a Includes inconclusive test results and tests for which no result was provided.

Table 9. Test-level data on HIV tests and HIV-positive results, by health department, 1999–2004

	HIV tests						HIV-positive results							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Arizona	18,008	20,121	20,266	21,412	19,429	16,736	351 (1.9)	327 (1.6)	325 (1.6)	347 (1.6)	249 (1.3)	351 (2.1)		
California	141,935	144,141	132,469	126,804	118,907	102,509	1,253 (0.9)	1,240 (0.9)	1,302 (1.0)	1,318 (1.0)	1,325 (1.1)	1,060 (1.0)		
Chicago	17,156	18,326	21,885	21,690	24,034	20,363	203 (1.2)	187 (1.0)	207 (0.9)	209 (1.0)	231 (1.0)	195 (1.0)		
Colorado	23,774	21,029	22,623	22,703	16,963	16,262	364 (1.5)	125 (0.6)	158 (0.7)	197 (0.9)	136 (0.8)	57 (0.4)		
Connecticut	21,072	18,730	18,133	17,398	16,545	18,073	298 (1.4)	233 (1.2)	250 (1.4)	188 (1.1)	165 (1.0)	164 (0.9)		
Delaware	9,159	10,112	10,165	8,181	10,851	13,093	89 (1.0)	116 (1.1)	113 (1.1)	81 (1.0)	139 (1.3)	147 (1.1)		
District of Columbia	15,617	16,752	18,548	18,544	17,068	18,902	287 (1.8)	256 (1.5)	275 (1.5)	318 (1.7)	272 (1.6)	323 (1.7)		
Florida	221,694	232,352	260,904	286,650	293,444	272,867	4,614 (2.1)	4,987 (2.1)	6,045 (2.3)	6,316 (2.2)	6,228 (2.1)	5,252 (1.9)		
Georgia	75,757	76,908	82,704	87,191	86,677	99,790	1,718 (2.3)	1,726 (2.2)	1,956 (2.4)	1,695 (1.9)	1,708 (2.0)	1,628 (1.6)		
Houston	20,427	19,987	19,975	22,521	17,321	23,677	581 (2.8)	407 (2.0)	267 (1.3)	511 (2.3)	463 (2.7)	542 (2.3)		
Idaho	13,171	12,082	8,734	2,254	2,997	2,152	51 (0.4)	33 (0.3)	25 (0.3)	7 (0.3)	15 (0.5)	7 (0.3)		
Illinois	47,484	46,141	45,203	43,488	44,157	47,052	344 (0.7)	431 (0.9)	431 (1.0)	358 (0.8)	338 (0.8)	345 (0.7)		
Indiana	25,049	23,366	28,156	22,695	19,316	34,002	239 (1.0)	250 (1.1)	286 (1.0)	259 (1.1)	106 (0.5)	266 (0.8)		
Kentucky	18,385	19,344	17,828	17,389	15,859	14,121	124 (0.7)	134 (0.7)	97 (0.5)	117 (0.7)	103 (0.6)	60 (0.4)		
Los Angeles	75,005	78,467	75,382	70,225	72,190	52,682	1,169 (1.6)	1,133 (1.4)	1,116 (1.5)	1,081 (1.5)	1,185 (1.6)	721 (1.4)		
Louisiana	58,280	60,397	50,082	52,056	55,130	65,285	652 (1.1)	618 (1.0)	577 (1.2)	606 (1.2)	569 (1.0)	661 (1.0)		
Maine	ND	2,233	2,306	2,487	2,789	2,877	ND	8 (0.4)	14 (0.6)	9 (0.4)	24 (0.9)	19 (0.7)		
Maryland	66,465	66,691	87,106	72,331	60,339	84,351	1,277 (1.9)	1,216 (1.8)	1,610 (1.8)	1,270 (1.8)	1,245 (2.1)	1,438 (1.7)		
Massachusetts	43,559	45,247	50,772	46,087	42,435	46,242	556 (1.3)	495 (1.1)	514 (1.0)	620 (1.3)	449 (1.1)	457 (1.0)		
Michigan	61,432	58,485	59,104	59,472	36,294	44,575	514 (0.8)	459 (0.8)	550 (0.9)	611 (1.0)	322 (0.9)	402 (0.9)		
Minnesota	7,794	8,775	9,448	10,540	9,619	9,781	65 (0.8)	105 (1.2)	65 (0.7)	83 (0.8)	116 (1.2)	123 (1.3)		
Missouri	31,637	39,594	34,599	24,343	24,305	17,601	233 (0.7)	254 (0.6)	238 (0.7)	160 (0.7)	176 (0.7)	116 (0.7)		
Montana	4,355	3,546	3,626	3,162	4,437	4,916	11 (0.3)	9 (0.3)	11 (0.3)	14 (0.4)	23 (0.5)	16 (0.3)		
Nebraska	5,817	5,921	5,816	6,407	7,396	7,678	52 (0.9)	24 (0.4)	50 (0.9)	44 (0.7)	34 (0.5)	40 (0.5)		
Nevada	25,645	23,912	26,314	29,201	21,446	21,185	197 (0.8)	207 (0.9)	223 (0.8)	263 (0.9)	297 (1.4)	292 (1.4)		
New Jersey	59,444	57,908	63,576	66,639	66,187	67,921	1,823 (3.1)	1,459 (2.5)	1,423 (2.2)	1,332 (2.0)	1,124 (1.7)	1,116 (1.6)		
New Mexico	11,905	5,004	5,912	7,761	5,565	7,905	35 (0.3)	24 (0.5)	36 (0.6)	39 (0.5)	38 (0.7)	54 (0.7)		
New York	109,555	95,348	91,529	93,581	92,094	96,632	1,826 (1.7)	1,663 (1.7)	1,619 (1.8)	1,824 (1.9)	1,669 (1.8)	1,743 (1.8)		
New York City	31,425	32,620	33,127	33,408	33,386	33,706	805 (2.6)	644 (2.0)	593 (1.8)	581 (1.7)	553 (1.7)	483 (1.4)		
North Carolina	102,432	105,790	119,009	105,700	107,068	119,073	697 (0.7)	739 (0.7)	886 (0.7)	754 (0.7)	743 (0.7)	716 (0.6)		
North Dakota	ND	ND	ND	ND	2,149	2,558	ND	ND	ND	ND	6 (0.3)	—		
Ohio	42,815	41,424	42,627	39,934	44,285	47,841	359 (0.8)	383 (0.9)	407 (1.0)	410 (1.0)	430 (1.0)	477 (1.0)		
Oklahoma	11,366	8,338	6,927	6,992	7,234	6,987	171 (1.5)	139 (1.7)	173 (2.5)	132 (1.9)	149 (2.1)	112 (1.6)		
Oregon	22,051	21,475	21,342	21,691	20,874	19,990	182 (0.8)	201 (0.9)	212 (1.0)	213 (1.0)	221 (1.1)	194 (1.0)		
Pennsylvania	51,409	45,048	42,642	49,544	54,845	58,453	625 (1.2)	355 (0.8)	402 (0.9)	469 (0.9)	443 (0.8)	432 (0.7)		
Philadelphia	9,384	27,165	28,477	29,655	31,340	32,916	290 (3.1)	712 (2.6)	739 (2.6)	687 (2.3)	666 (2.1)	648 (2.0)		
Puerto Rico	43,319	57,026	64,792	72,824	64,153	41,763	1,486 (3.4)	1,694 (3.0)	1,766 (2.7)	1,656 (2.3)	1,362 (2.1)	842 (2.0)		
Rhode Island	2,659	3,088	3,075	3,017	2,814	3,147	21 (0.8)	20 (0.6)	18 (0.6)	19 (0.6)	24 (0.9)	24 (0.8)		
San Francisco	22,354	25,426	25,006	19,097	20,378	21,913	716 (3.2)	796 (3.1)	748 (3.0)	699 (3.7)	736 (3.6)	729 (3.3)		
South Carolina	38,392	39,505	43,648	46,373	45,109	48,900	911 (2.4)	824 (2.1)	848 (1.9)	811 (1.7)	777 (1.7)	762 (1.6)		
Tennessee	39,285	41,316	41,959	42,152	46,499	47,536	382 (1.0)	476 (1.2)	472 (1.1)	340 (0.8)	445 (1.0)	505 (1.1)		
Texas	100,221	102,449	92,063	86,694	56,377	49,864	1,252 (1.2)	1,220 (1.2)	1,044 (1.1)	1,026 (1.2)	822 (1.5)	717 (1.4)		
U.S. Virgin Islands	592	1,426	1,290	1,436	1,613	2,626	—	25 (1.8)	23 (1.8)	24 (1.7)	14 (0.9)	31 (1.2)		
Utah	6,411	6,409	5,913	6,004	6,883	8,089	33 (0.5)	30 (0.5)	34 (0.6)	47 (0.8)	60 (0.9)	72 (0.9)		

Table 9. Test-level data on HIV tests and HIV-positive results, by health department, 1999–2004 (*continued*)

	HIV tests						HIV-positive results											
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Vermont	1,084	1,552	2,050	2,446	2,453	2,778	9	(0.8)	—		—		22	(0.9)	11	(0.4)	—	
Virginia	75,013	75,702	78,125	79,076	80,756	79,141	460	(0.6)	437	(0.6)	435	(0.6)	453	(0.6)	534	(0.7)	517	(0.7)
Washington ^a	15,324	15,215	14,489	13,340	12,099	11,944	70	(0.5)	82	(0.5)	87	(0.6)	71	(0.5)	90	(0.7)	92	(0.8)
Wisconsin	18,324	19,040	18,772	19,423	19,659	19,477	134	(0.7)	153	(0.8)	128	(0.7)	127	(0.7)	141	(0.7)	130	(0.7)
Wyoming	6,078	4,118	3,563	4,003	4,124	4,802	6	(0.1)	11	(0.3)	12	(0.3)	21	(0.5)	8	(0.2)	18	(0.4)
Total	1,869,519	1,905,051	1,962,061	1,946,021	1,867,892	1,892,734	27,535	(1.5)	27,067	(1.4)	28,810	(1.5)	28,439	(1.5)	26,984	(1.4)	25,096	(1.3)

Note. Includes areas that report test-level data to CDC. See Table 1 and Technical Notes for details. Since 1999, the following areas have had test-level reporting: Arizona, California, Chicago, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Houston, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Los Angeles, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, New York City, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, San Francisco, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Maine began test-level reporting in 2000 and North Dakota in 2003.

Data for Mississippi are not included because of concerns about data reliability.

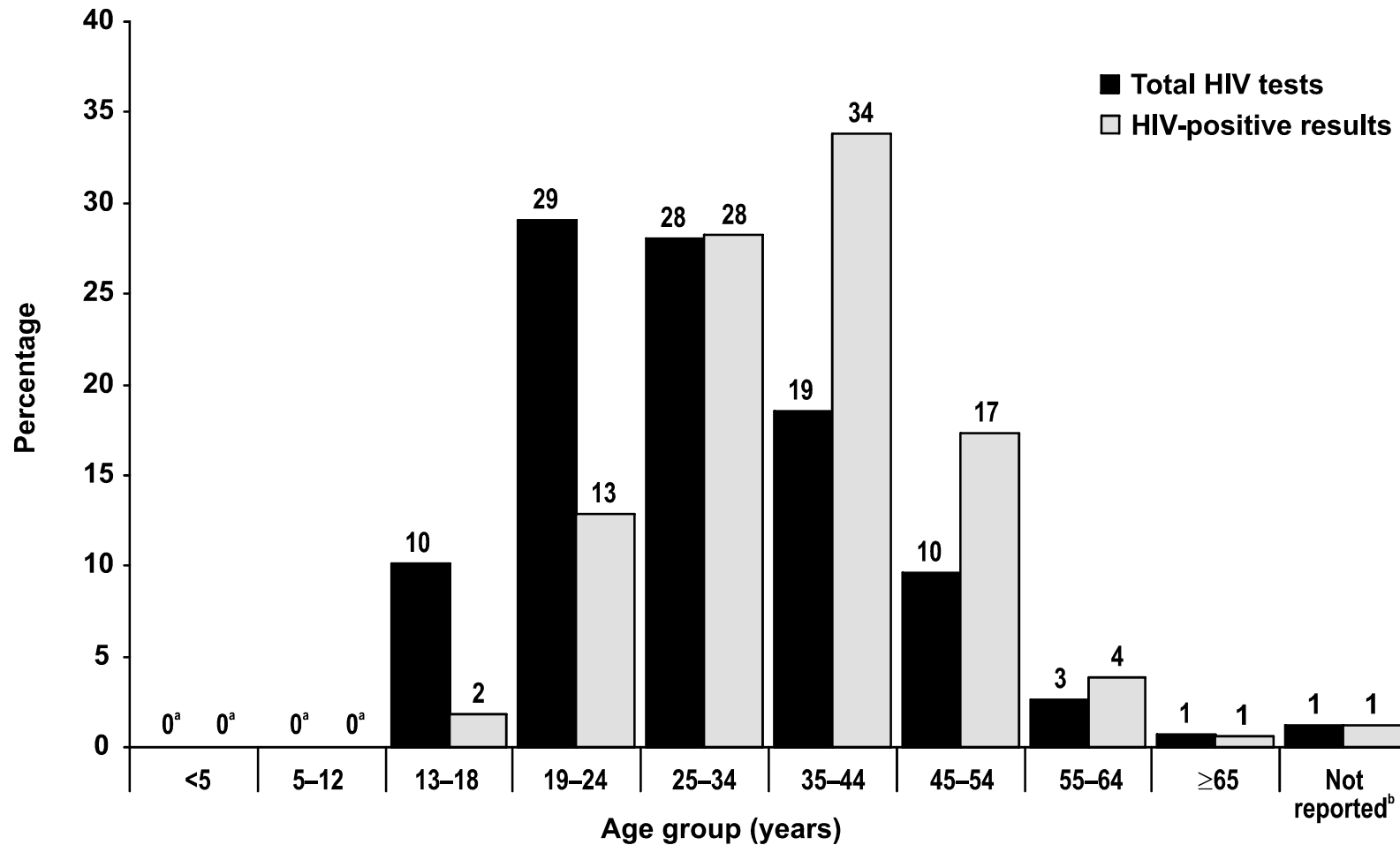
To protect confidentiality, minor adjustments have been made to some of the cells.

The names of the 6 municipalities (Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco) are incorporated in the alphabetical listing.

Dash indicates data not shown because of small cell count; ND, no data (areas reported aggregate-level, not test-level, data).

^a Excludes King County, which reports aggregate-level data.

Figure 1. Distribution of HIV tests and positive results, by age group of persons tested, 2004

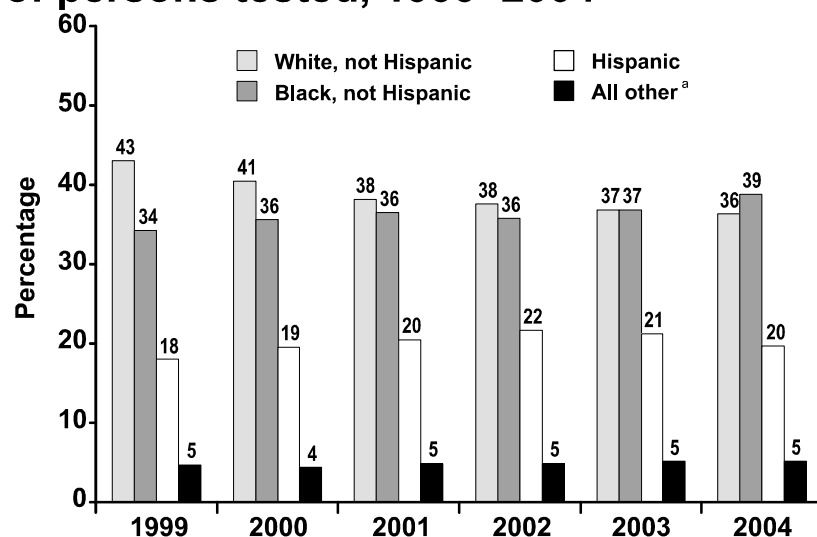


Note. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

^aPercentages are less than .5.

^bIncludes records without a value for age.

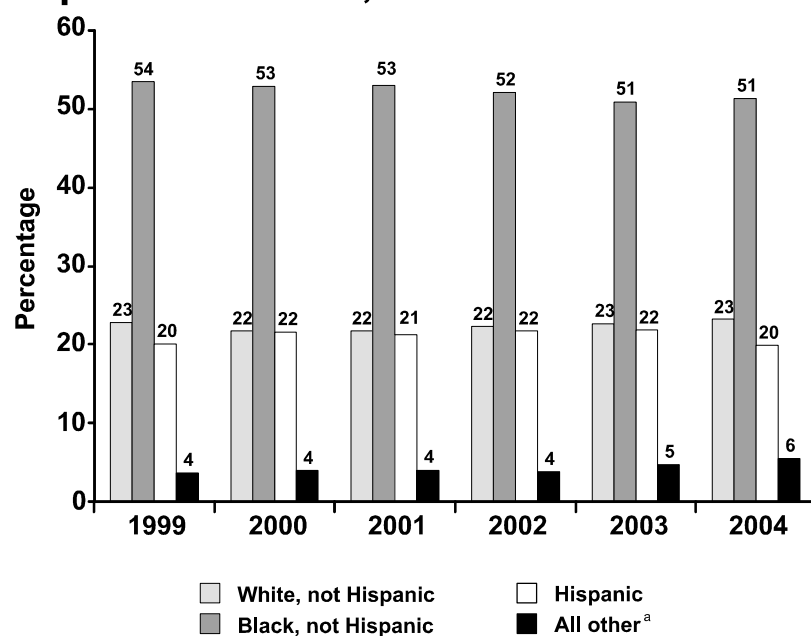
Figure 2. Distribution of HIV tests, by race/ethnicity of persons tested, 1999–2004



Note. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

^aIncludes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, other race/ethnicity, and not reported.

Figure 3. Distribution of HIV-positive results, by race/ethnicity of persons tested, 1999–2004



Note. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

^aIncludes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, other race/ethnicity, and not reported.

Figure 4. Distribution of HIV tests, by age group and sex of persons tested, 2004

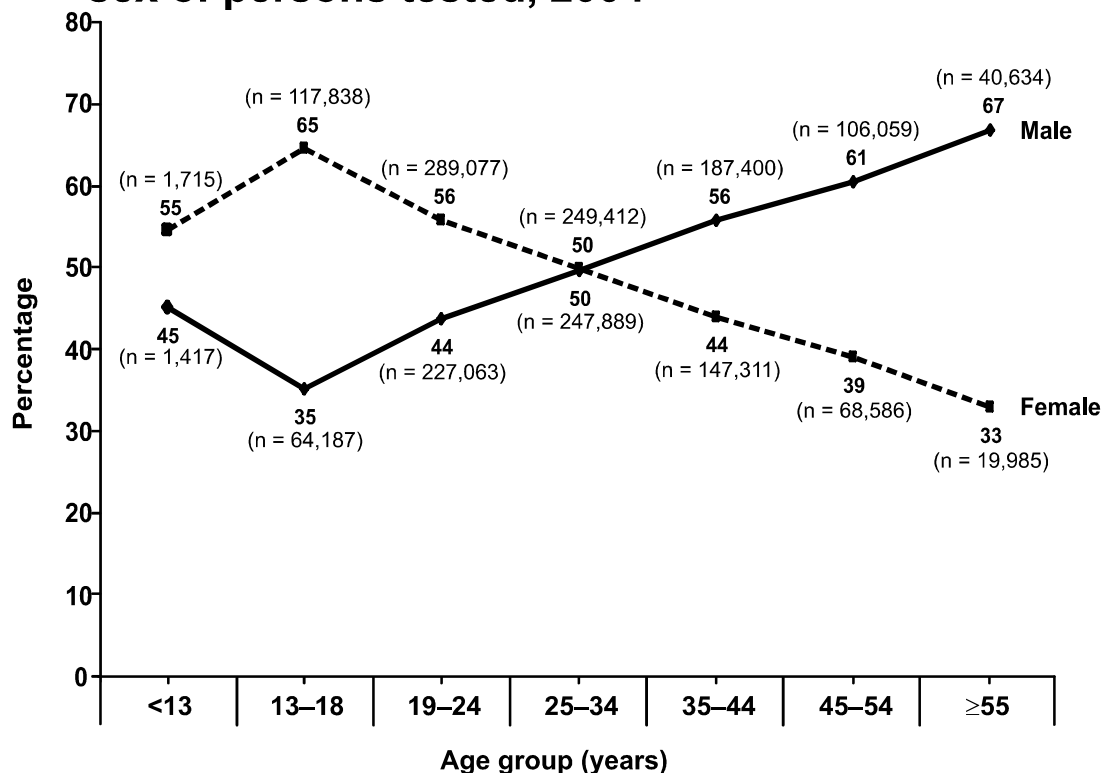


Figure 5. Distribution of HIV-positive results, by age group and sex of persons tested, 2004

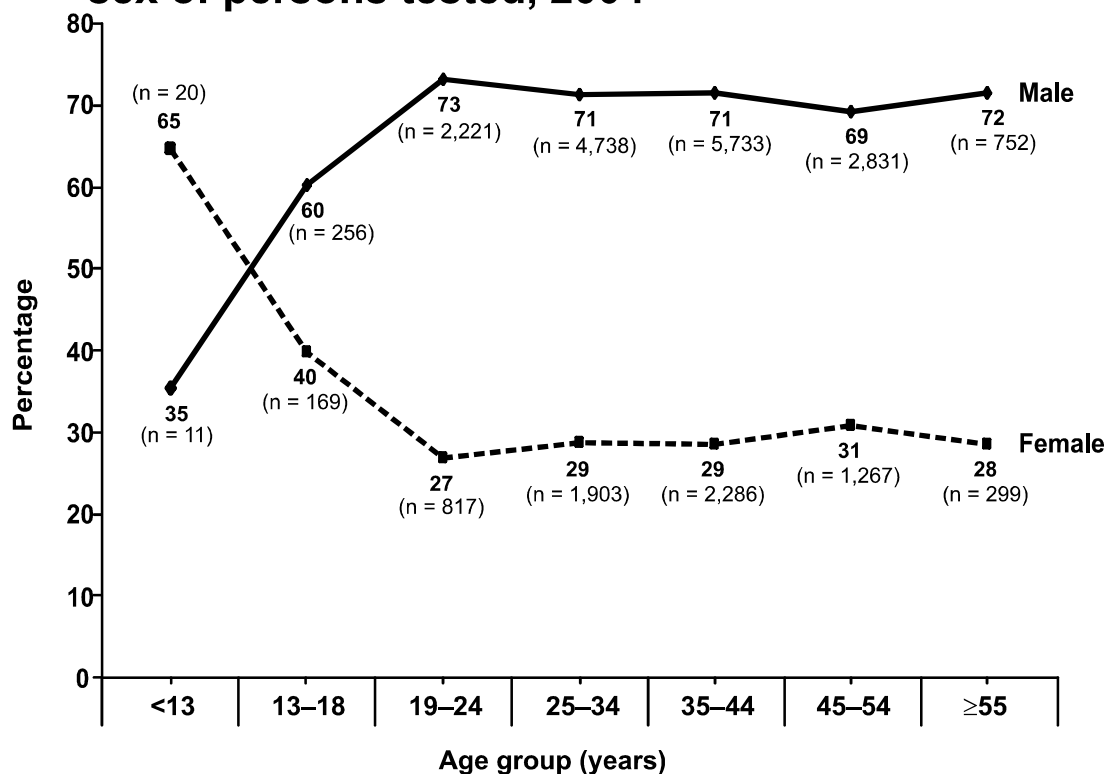
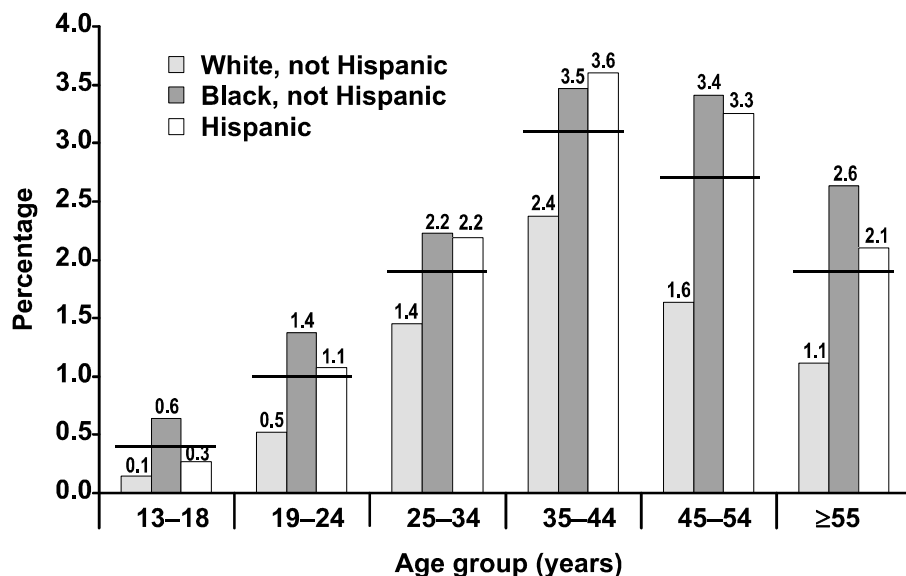
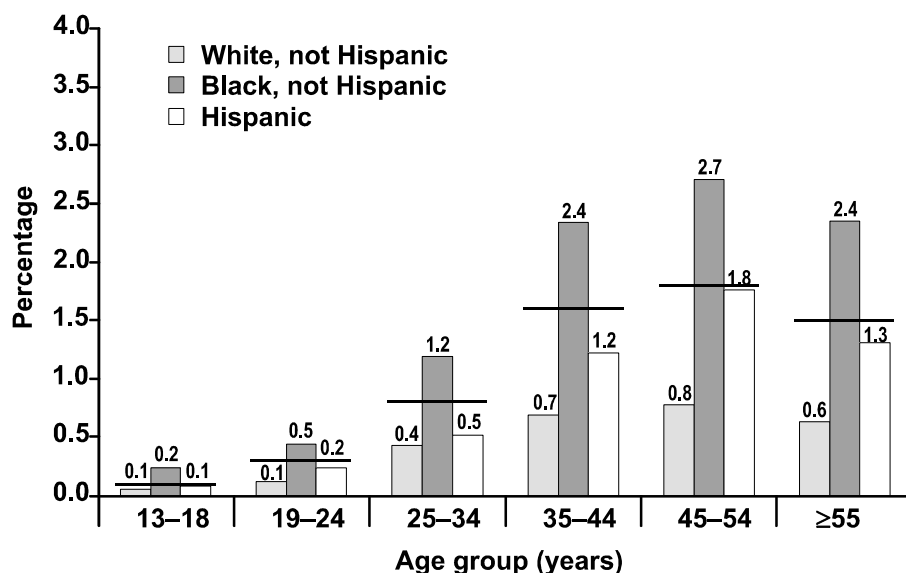


Figure 6. Percentage of HIV-positive test results for males, by age group and race/ethnicity, 2004



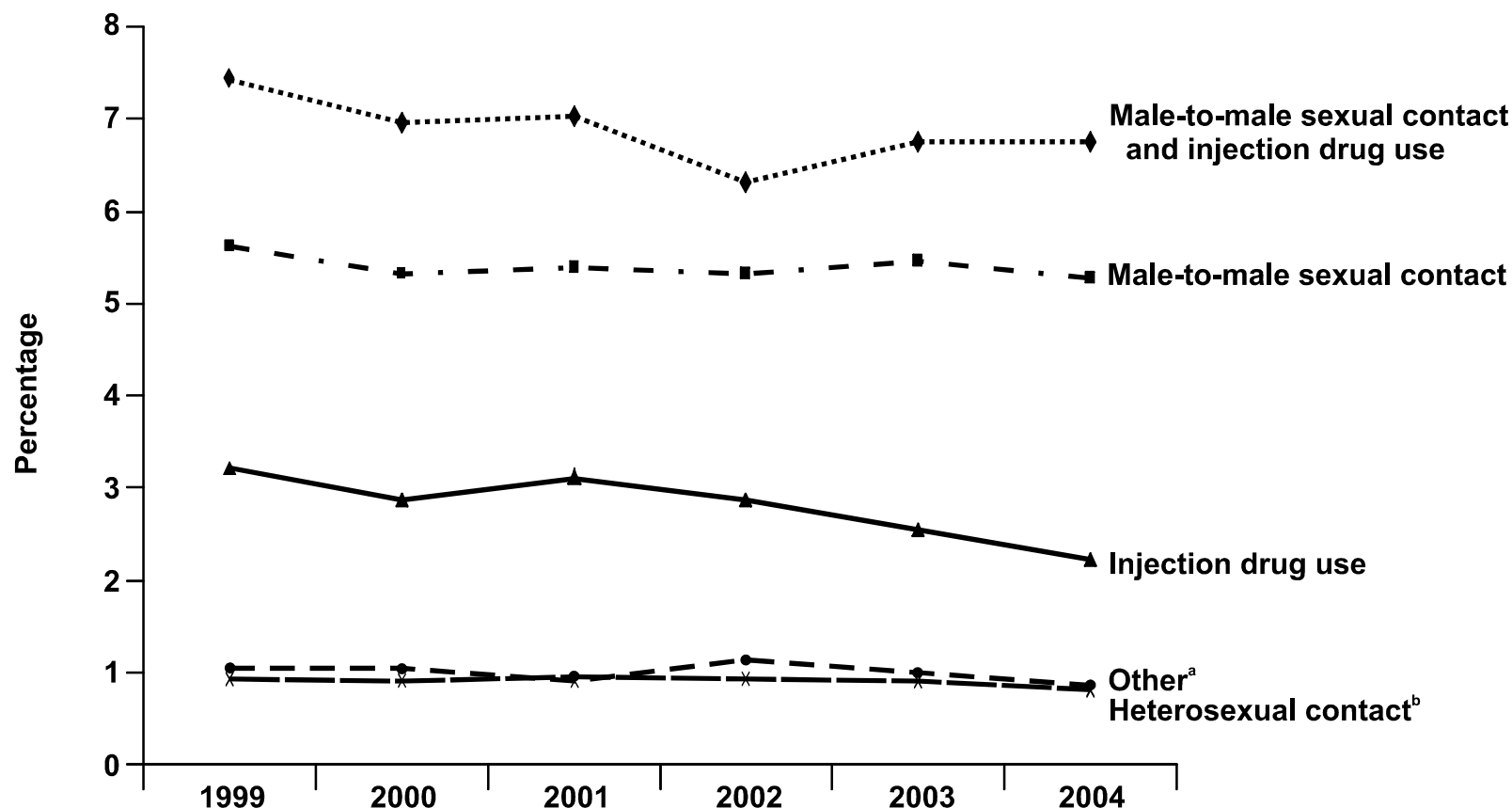
Note. The <13 age group was excluded because of small cell counts. Because of relatively small cell counts for Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, other race/ethnicity, and not reported, only the data for white, not Hispanic; black, not Hispanic; and Hispanic are shown. The horizontal line represents the average percentage of test results that were positive for that age group. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 7. Percentage of HIV-positive test results for females, by age group and race/ethnicity, 2004



Note. The <13 age group was excluded because of small cell counts. Because of relatively small cell counts for Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, other race/ethnicity, and not reported, only the data for white, not Hispanic; black, not Hispanic; and Hispanic are shown. The horizontal line represents the average percentage of test results that were positive for that age group. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

Figure 8. Percentage of HIV-positive test results, by risk category of persons tested, 1999–2004

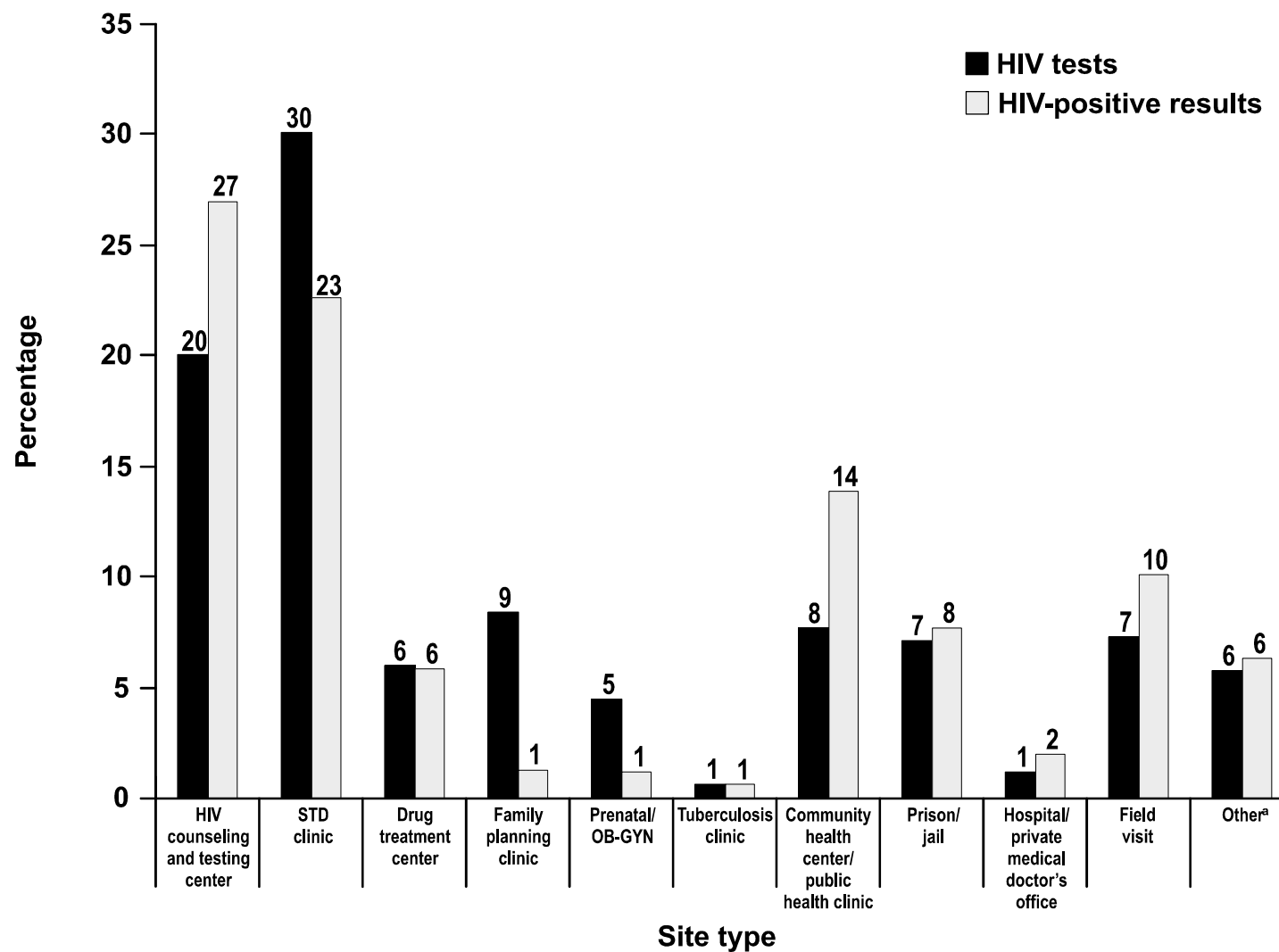


Note. The data values for this figure can be found in Table 3.

^a Includes persons who did not report a risk factor, whose record contained no data on risk factors, or who reported other risk factors (i.e., perinatal exposure, hemophilia, receipt of blood transfusion, or health care exposure).

^b Includes persons who had sex with partner at risk, who had a diagnosis of a sexually transmitted disease, who exchanged sex for drugs or money, who had sex while using noninjection drugs, who were victims of sexual assault, or whose only risk factor was heterosexual contact.

Figure 9. Distribution of HIV tests and positive results, by site type, 2004



Note. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. Bar height reflects unrounded values.

^aIncludes site types not listed and records that did not specify a site type.

Technical Notes

Overview of the HIV Counseling and Testing System

Counseling and testing data are collected to facilitate program monitoring and evaluation at the local, state, and national levels. These data include information that would typically be gathered in the process of providing testing services (e.g., age and risk factors). To standardize the collection of counseling and testing data, CDC provides health departments with variables, definitions, and coding conventions. CDC requires the health departments to submit quarterly reports on the HIV counseling and testing services supported by CDC.

Health departments that report test-level data (Table 1) submit data to CDC electronically, using a specified file structure. CDC has assisted health departments in collecting counseling and testing test-level data by making available standardized machine-readable forms (scan forms) and scan software. Other health departments have developed their own data collection systems and may use one of the following: scanning technology similar to the CDC system; a system wherein the data are hand keyed; or, more recently, a Web-based system.

Health departments that submit aggregate-level data (Table 1) complete a standardized set of tables, which include summary counts of testing activities by certain characteristics of persons (e.g., the number of tests administered to black females). Aggregate-level data are not presented in Tables 3–9 of this report because of (a) differences in variables used to report test- and aggregate-level data, (b) inability to manipulate aggregate-level data to cross-tabulate two or more variables, and (c) limited ability to evaluate the impact of missing data on estimates.

Limitations of the Collection and Reporting of Counseling and Testing Data

Although service providers and health departments make considerable efforts to collect and report the data in a consistent manner, there are limitations in these processes. Data errors may occur in any large-scale data collection effort and may include errors in coding and data entry, conversion, and import. Limitations specific to the collection of counseling and testing data result from the complexity and sensitive nature of an HIV counseling and testing session and variations in the way service providers obtain data. People's reluctance to discuss personal and highly sensitive topics and variation in the ability of service providers to elicit this information may result in misidentification of the risk factors of the person being tested. For example, an experienced counselor may be more effective than a new counselor in identifying behavioral risks, which may affect the risk factor data recorded for that person.

Variations in data collection systems used by health departments may also limit the comparability of the data. Although standardized variables and definitions are provided, health departments may vary in how they apply these data elements. Differences in the wording of a particular item can undermine comparability. CDC, for example, defines "since 1978" as the recall period for behaviors that may place a person at risk for HIV; health departments may use a different recall period, such as "in the past 2 years" or "since your last HIV test," in their data collection systems.

Accurately estimating the receipt of HIV test results is complicated by differences in data collection systems (e.g., ease of update in a scan- vs. a

Web-based system), management processes (e.g., length of time a form is held before data processing), and type of test (e.g., anonymous vs. confidential).

Data Review Procedures

CDC and health departments follow quality control procedures to help minimize error. Counseling and testing data are reviewed at various stages in the processes of data collection, submission, and analysis. The CDC-supported scanning system performs several consistency checks on the data, for example, to identify whether a response falls outside a predefined range of plausible values. Other data collection systems used by the health departments have similar checks to assist in validating data before submission to CDC.

Although health departments are often in the best position to assess the quality of counseling and testing data, CDC also conducts reviews to identify possible problems related to data conversion or transmission. CDC tabulates data for each health department quarterly and annually and returns them to health departments for validation, correction, and clarification of any unusual changes (e.g., a pronounced change in testing for a particular racial/ethnic group or age category). In addition, in preparation for this report, CDC created summary tables on key report variables for 1998 through 2003 for each health department

reporting test-level data. This provided health departments the opportunity to validate any appreciable changes in test statistics over time (e.g., an increase of 25% or more in HIV testing in prison settings) and explain these shifts. Health departments' explanations for the shifts focused on program changes, community trends, and data collection. For example, the large change in the number of HIV tests reported by Philadelphia between 1999 (9,384) and 2000 (27,165) appears to have been caused by some providers in Philadelphia not submitting complete data to the health department in Philadelphia in 1999 (Table 9). The Philadelphia health department indicated that in 1999 the true count of HIV tests should be approximately 23,000. Presumably, there was a corresponding change in the number of HIV-positive test results in 1999.

During the review of the data, an anomaly was discovered in Mississippi's data. Specifically, from 2001 through 2004, Mississippi reported an unrealistically high number of tests given to men who reported having male-to-male sexual contact. Mississippi was not able to identify the source of this anomaly. Because of the magnitude of this anomaly (e.g., in 2000, Mississippi reported 999 tests for men who reported having male-to-male sexual contact, whereas in 2001, Mississippi reported 18,402 tests for the same risk category), CDC was unable to include Mississippi's data in this report.

Analysis Notes

Refer to the Appendix for the set of variables collected and reported to CDC by those health departments who reported test-level data. Not all of the variables on the form were used in this report. Below are details on how some of the variables were calculated and presented in this report.

Missing Data

Some records* in the counseling and testing data were missing information on certain variables. Most variables with missing data were included in the “not reported” category in the tables. However, the “site type,” “test result this visit,” “posttest counseled,” and risk factor variables were treated as follows.

- If “site type” was missing data, the response was included in the “other” category in the tables.
- If “test result this visit” was missing data, the entire record was excluded from all tables in this report. For quality assurance purposes, CDC monitored the test result data and consulted with the health department if an unusually large percentage of records were missing data for this variable.
- If “posttest counseled” was missing data, the entire record was excluded from tables showing data on receipt of results (Tables 7 and 8) but was included in tables reporting the number of tests (e.g., Table 3). Therefore, the total numbers of HIV tests shown in Tables 7 and 8 differ from those shown in Table 3.
- If no risk factors were reported, the response was included in the “other” category in the tables that reported risk categories.

Calculation of Percentage of HIV Test Results That Were Positive

This variable was calculated as the number of HIV tests with a positive result divided by the total number of HIV tests for which a value was reported (i.e., “positive,” “negative,” “inconclusive,” or “no result”).

Use of the Posttest Counseling Variable

The 1999 through 2004 counseling and testing data do not contain a specific variable for receipt of an HIV test result. In this report, receipt of posttest counseling is used as a proxy for receipt of an HIV test result.

Race/Ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity [1]. These revisions reflected a change in federal policy regarding the collection of data on race and ethnicity; implementation by January 1, 2003, was mandated. At a minimum, data for the following race categories should be collected:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- white

*In this dataset, a *record* refers to the set of information that is collected about an HIV test and sent to CDC.

Additionally, systems must be able to retain information when multiple racial categories are reported. Two ethnicity categories should be collected regardless of race:

- Hispanic
- not Hispanic

The 1999–2004 data in this report were collected by using the race/ethnicity categories approved under the previous OMB standards. Therefore, the tables do not reflect the new categories. Future collections of counseling and testing data will comply with the OMB’s revised standards.

Risk Factor Categorization

The 3 steps by which the reported risk factors were categorized to create the risk categories used in this report are described in the following text and boxes.

Step 1: Reported Risk Factors

The counselor collects risk factor information from each person tested. More than 1 risk factor may be reported for each person. Box 1 lists these risk factors with definitions.

Step 2: Risk Factor Category Assigned by Hierarchy

Using the combination of a person’s reported risk factor(s) (see Box 1) and the person’s sex (i.e., male or female), CDC assigns each person tested to a risk factor category. These categories are ordered hierarchically based on the presumed

likelihood of HIV transmission. This hierarchy is based on the HIV transmission hierarchy used in CDC HIV/AIDS surveillance. A person is classified into a risk category on the basis of the risk factor(s) most likely to have been responsible for transmission. Persons with more than one reported risk factor are classified into the risk factor category listed first in the hierarchy (see step 2 in Box 2 for the order of risk categories in this hierarchy; categories are ordered from the most likely route of transmission to the least likely route of transmission). For example, a male who reports the following risk factors—sex with male, STD diagnosis, and sex with female—would be assigned to the risk factor category “male-to-male sexual contact.” The exception is men who report sexual contact with other men and injection drug use, for whom a separate risk category exists (i.e., “male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use”).

Step 3: Risk Categories Used in This Report

For this report, the 15 risk factor categories were further collapsed into 1 of 5 risk categories.

Box 2 further illustrates the process used for deriving the risk categories in this report from the risk factors recorded at the time of the counseling and testing session. The second and third columns show the relationship between the risk factor categories and the risk categories used in the tables and figures of this report. The numbers in parentheses in the third column correspond to the numbers listed in the second column.

Box 1. Definitions of risk factors reported by person tested

Risk Factor	Definition <i>(Persons reported whether they had engaged in any of the risk behaviors listed below since 1978.)</i>
Sex with male	Had sex with a male.
Sex with female	Had sex with a female.
Injection drug use	Self-injected or received an injection of a nonprescription drug or substance; includes injection routes other than intravenous.
Sex while under the influence of noninjection drugs or alcohol	Engaged in sexual activities while under the influence of noninjection drugs, such as crack cocaine, or under the influence of alcohol.
Exchange of sex for drugs/money	Exchanged sex for drugs or money.
STD diagnosis	Received an STD diagnosis since 1978.
Sex with injection drug user	Had sex with an injection drug user (includes persons who injected through routes other than intravenous).
Sex with man who had sex with a man	Had sex with a man who had had sex with a man.
Sex with person with HIV/AIDS	Had sex with a person who had HIV infection or AIDS.
Sex with person with other HIV/AIDS risk factor	Had sex with a person who had another risk factor not listed above (e.g., a person who had hemophilia or who had received a transfusion of blood or blood products).
Child of woman with HIV/AIDS	Had mother with HIV infection or AIDS; child is younger than 13 years.
Hemophiliac/recipient of blood or blood products	Had a hereditary bleeding disorder requiring therapy with clotting factor or other blood products or had an injection of whole blood or blood product (other than immune globulin preparations) directly into the blood stream during 1978–1985.
Health care exposure	Exposed to HIV in a health care setting (patient or health care worker).
Victim of sexual assault	Exposed to HIV as a result of a sexual assault (adult or child).
No acknowledged risk	Had unknown risk exposure.

Box 2. Process used to categorize reported risk factors

<p>Step 1 Risk Factors Reported by Person Tested</p> <p><i>The counselor selects each risk factor reported. More than 1 risk factor may be selected.</i></p>	<p>Step 2 Risk Factor Category Assigned through a Hierarchy</p> <p><i>CDC classifies each person into a risk factor category by using a combination of the reported risk factor(s) (see step 1) and the person's sex (i.e., male or female). This classification is based on the presumed hierarchy of HIV transmission.</i></p>	<p>Step 3 Risk Categories Used in This Report</p> <p><i>The codes from the hierarchy are reported as 1 of 5 risk categories, as indicated below.</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sex with male <input type="checkbox"/> Sex with female <input type="checkbox"/> Injection drug use <input type="checkbox"/> Sex while under the influence of noninjection drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Exchange of sex for drugs/money <input type="checkbox"/> STD diagnosis <input type="checkbox"/> Sex with injection drug user <input type="checkbox"/> Sex with man who had sex with a man <input type="checkbox"/> Sex with person with HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Sex with person with other HIV/AIDS risk factor <input type="checkbox"/> Child of woman with HIV/AIDS <input type="checkbox"/> Hemophiliac/recipient of blood or blood products <input type="checkbox"/> Health care exposure <input type="checkbox"/> Victim of sexual assault <input type="checkbox"/> No acknowledged risk 	<p>01 = Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use</p> <p>02 = Male-to-male sexual contact</p> <p>03 = Injection drug use</p> <p>04 = Sex with partner at risk</p> <p>05 = Perinatal exposure</p> <p>06 = STD diagnosis</p> <p>07 = Exchange of sex for drugs/money</p> <p>08 = Sex while under the influence of noninjection drugs</p> <p>09 = Hemophilia/receipt of blood or blood products</p> <p>10 = Victim of sexual assault</p> <p>11 = Health care exposure</p> <p>12 = No acknowledged risk</p> <p>13 = Heterosexual contact; no other risk</p> <p>14 = Other</p> <p>15 = Not specified</p>	<p>Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use (01)</p> <p>Male-to-male sexual contact (02)</p> <p>Injection drug use (03)</p> <p>Heterosexual contact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex with partner at risk (04) • STD diagnosis (06) • Exchange of sex for drugs/money (07) • Sex while under the influence of noninjection drugs (08) • Victim of sexual assault (10) • Heterosexual contact; no other risk (13) <p>Other</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perinatal exposure (05) • Hemophilia/receipt of blood or blood products (09) • Health care exposure (11) • No acknowledged risk (12) • Other (14) • Not specified (15)

Reference

1. Office of Management and Budget. Revisions to the standards for the classification of federal data on race and ethnicity. *Federal Register* 1997;62:58781–58790. Available at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/ombdir15.html>. Accessed November 18, 2006.

Appendix

From 1999 through 2004, some health departments used the CDC-provided form reproduced on the next page to collect data from persons during the counseling and testing session. Although not

all health departments used this form to collect data, all health departments that reported test-level data submitted the data elements included on the form.

IDENTIFICATION NO. 0036023185				PROJ AREA 0 0	SITE TYPE 1 HIV CTS	SITE NUMBER 0 0 0	PRETEST COUNSELOR 0 0 0 0	DATE OF THIS VISIT JAN 0 0 92	
1	2	4	8	1 1	2 STD	1 1 1	1 1 1 1	FEB 1 1 93	
1	2	4	8	2 2	3 DRUG TRMT	2 2 2	2 2 2 2	MAR 2 2 94	
1	2	4	8	3 3	4 FAMILY PL	3 3 3	3 3 3 3	APR 3 3 95	
1	2	4	8	4 4	5 PRENAT/OB	4 4 4	4 4 4 4	MAY 4 96	
1	2	4	8	5 5	6 TB	5 5 5	5 5 5 5	JUN 5 97	
1	2	4	8	6 6	7 CHC/PHC	6 6 6	6 6 6 6	JUL 6 98	
1	2	4	8	7 7	8 PRISON/JAIL	7 7 7	7 7 7 7	AUG 7 99	
1	2	4	8	8 8	9 HOSP/PMD	8 8 8	8 8 8 8	SEP 8 00	
1	2	4	8	9 9	10 FIELD VISIT	9 9 9	9 9 9 9	OCT 9 01	
1	2	4	8		11 OTHER			NOV 02	
								DEC 03	

CLIENT DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION									
SEX 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	RACE/ETHNICITY 1 WHITE, NOT HISPANIC 2 BLACK, NOT HISPANIC 3 HISPANIC 4 ASIAN/PACIFIC ISL 5 AM INDIAN/AK NATIVE 6 OTHER 7 UNDETERMINED	AGE 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	STATE 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	COUNTY 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9	ZIP CODE 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9	CLIENT CODE 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9			
HEALTH INS. PROVIDER 1 NONE 2 SELF 3 PUBLIC ASSIST 4 MILITARY/VA 5 EMPLOYER									

PRETEST COUNSELING INFORMATION (mark all that apply)		TESTING INFORMATION
REASON FOR VISIT 1 SYMPTOMATIC FOR HIV / AIDS 1 CLIENT REFERRAL 1 PROVIDER REFERRAL 1 STD RELATED 1 DRUG TRMT RELATED 1 FAMILY PL RELATED 1 PRENATAL/OB RELATED 1 TB RELATED 1 COURT ORDERED 1 IMMIGRATION/TRAVEL REQ. 1 OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE 1 RETEST 1 REQUESTING HIV TEST 1 OTHER	SINCE 1978: 1 SEX WITH MALE 1 SEX WITH FEMALE 1 USED INJECTING DRUGS 1 SEX WHILE USING NON-INJ DRUGS 1 SEX FOR DRUGS/MONEY 1 STD DIAGNOSIS SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH: 1 IDU 1 MAN WHO HAD SEX WITH A MAN 1 PERSON WITH HIV / AIDS 1 PERSON W / OTHER HIV / AIDS RISK 1 CHILD OF WOMAN WITH HIV / AIDS 1 HEMOPHILIA/BLOOD RECIPIENT 1 HEALTH CARE EXPOSURE 1 VICTIM OF SEXUAL ASSAULT 1 NO ACKNOWLEDGED RISK	CLIENT PREVIOUSLY TESTED? <input type="checkbox"/> 0 NO 1 YES, NEGATIVE 2 YES, POSITIVE 3 YES, INCONCLUSIVE 4 YES, UNKNOWN IF TESTED THIS VISIT, INDICATE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 ANONYMOUS 2 CONFIDENTIAL IF NOT TESTED THIS VISIT, INDICATE REASON <input type="checkbox"/> 1 CLIENT DECLINED 2 REFERRED ELSEWHERE 3 PREVIOUSLY POSITIVE 4 PREVIOUSLY NEGATIVE 5 OTHER

POSTTEST COUNSELING INFORMATION		RESERVED FOR LOCAL USE
CLIENT POSTTEST COUNSELED? <input type="checkbox"/> 0 NO 1 YES, REQUESTED RESULT 2 YES, WITH FOLLOW-UP 3 YES, AT NEW CLINIC VISIT 4 YES, OTHER	DATE OF POSTTEST JAN 0 0 92 FEB 1 1 93 MAR 2 2 94 APR 3 3 95 MAY 4 96 JUN 5 97 JUL 6 98 AUG 7 99 SEP 8 00 OCT 9 01 NOV 02 DEC 03	POSTTEST COUNSELOR 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9